

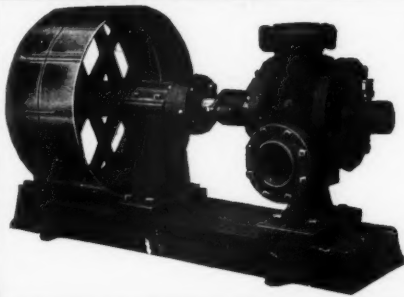
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

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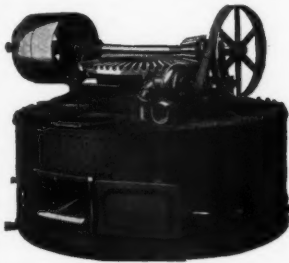
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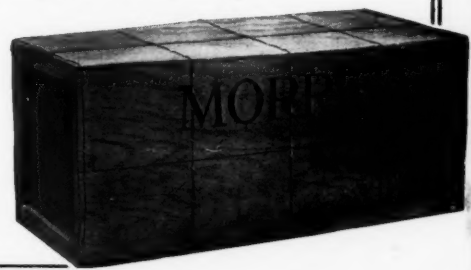


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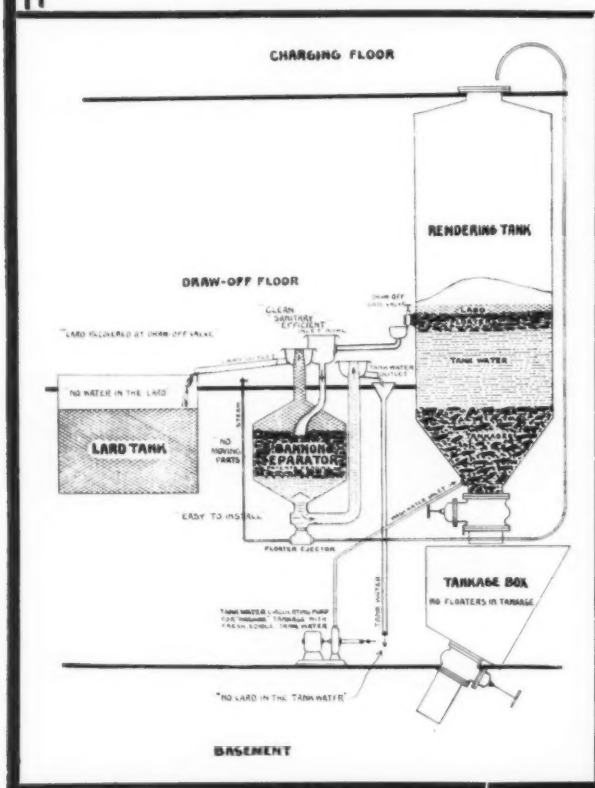
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 19.

MEAT PACKING VOLUME INCREASES

Disparity Between Hog and Product Prices a Drawback

Increased volume in the marketing of packinghouse products was an encouraging feature of the month's business just closed. Prices were not such as to show profits to any extent, but enlarged demand gave hope for the future. Small packers and those whose distribution is chiefly in local territory made most encouraging reports to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and some of them reported that demand had actually exhausted their supplies of meats.

The problem of the pork packer just now is the lack of parity between the price of hogs and products. So long as this disparity continues it will not encourage meat production in volume, or the accumulation of supplies for future distribution. Cheap corn justifies a much lower hog price, and when that arrives there will be an appreciable boom in the meat industry.

In recent issues THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has pointed out the fact that the industry was decidedly on the upturn, and many letters from representative concerns gave evidence of better business. This view is borne out by the business reviews of certain important companies, among them Armour & Company, which summarizes the month of October as follows:

Encouraging Increase in Production.

The month of October brought about an encouraging increase in the volume of production by the packing industry. The demand for packinghouse products increased materially, and as a result production had to be augmented.

It would not be proper to permit this statement to carry with it the idea that the packinghouse business is improving by leaps and bounds. While the increase in the volume of trade was very satisfactory and an accomplishment much to be desired, that increase was not accompanied by a willingness on the part of the public to pay a price for packinghouse products that was commensurate with the cost to produce.

The result is that the month of October was not a profitable one from the standpoint of anything except volume. A strong disposition on the part of the public to economize is reflected in the growing demand for the less expensive cuts of meat.

During the war, and until now, the less expensive cuts of meat were virtually ignored. The public seemed to desire

nothing but steaks and ribs. Every effort to stimulate the sale of the cheaper cuts, and thereby to equalize more nearly the cost of various cuts, met with disappointment. The meat-buying public now, however, seems to have changed its mind and is willing to admit that perhaps, after all, there is something besides porterhouse steak in the cattle carcass.

Collections Much Better.

One of the noteworthy developments of the month was the distinct improvement in the tone of collections. This is due largely to the liquidation of credits in the agricultural communities of the South and the West. The spectacular rise in the price of cotton within the last sixty days

has enabled the southern planter to market his crops on a much more favorable basis than had been expected this fall. Naturally the money situation in the South eased to a gratifying extent.

The abundance of the crops in the Middle West, as well as the insistence of bankers who were constantly calling their loans, brought about a situation wherein the farmer considered it quite time to release much of the vast quantity of grain that has been withheld from the market, pending higher prices. In fact, during September one of the largest movements of wheat on record took place. And while the flow of grains to winter markets generally had the effect of reducing its market price, it also relieved the frozen credits of rural communities by liquidating a huge amount of obligations that rural banks had been carrying for farmers during the last year or more.

(Continued on page 53.)

Public Will Buy if Prices Are Right

The American public is now willing to buy staple commodities in tremendous volume provided the prices are considered low enough. At least, this is a fair conclusion if October trade in the nation's largest industry, meat packing, can be taken as a guide. This is the conclusion of the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers in its review of the meat and livestock situation during October. The review continues:

There has been a large volume on sales of both beef and pork products. But this volume has been created on a basis of low prices. For example, the average wholesale price of carcass beef at the end of October has been on a parity—perhaps even a little below—the average price in 1914. The average wholesale price of carcass beef in 1914 approximated twelve cents; at the end of October, 1921, it was between eleven and a half and twelve cents, and is no higher now.

In fairness to the retailer it should be remarked that some grades are selling much higher, just as other grades are selling much lower; also that the retailer can not sell all of the cuts at the same price. Steaks and roasts, which constitute only a small part of the carcass, must be quoted to the consumer at prices much higher than the average carcass cost.

It will be of interest to American industry generally to note the results of the packers' policy of not fighting readjustment of commodity values; of constantly reducing quotations to a point at which the products would move; of going ahead with operations on a normal scale instead of suspending or severely curtailing production in an effort to bolster falling values or reduce losses by curtailing the supply.

Wise Policy of the Packers.

The result of this policy is that the packing industry in a year of severe readjustment has been accomplishing a nor-

mal volume of production and disposing of it through trade channels.

The following table, giving the figures for federally-inspected slaughter, shows the trend of production during the first three-quarters of 1921 as compared with the first three-quarters of 1913:

Kind of Meat Animal.	Federally Inspected Slaughter Nine Months Ending with September	
	1921.	1913.
Cattle	5,586,217	5,084,472
Calves	2,947,215	1,500,000
Sheep	9,789,104	10,350,390
Swine	28,862,398	24,388,148

Total, all kinds. 47,184,934 41,323,010

It is true that this production has been marketed at relatively low values, but it has been marketed in normal volume. It has passed freely into consumption and thereby left the industry in very strong position with respect to current operations. Government figures showing stocks of meat in cold storage indicate that there was no heavy surplus left on hand as a consequence of the industry's determination to turn out its products in normal volume and offer them at whatever prices would move them into consumption. At the end of September cold storage stocks were smaller than they had been for many years. Government figures are not yet available for stocks at the end of October.

Raw material has been obtainable in many cases only at prices which were higher than product values would justify. Hogs, for example, are selling relatively higher than pork products taken as a whole.

Foreign Trade in Pork Products.

In the early part of October spot prices for lard and meats in the United Kingdom were considerably under a parity with

What is the proper method of "ribbing" beef and loading it in the refrigerator car? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

When may surplus green hams be frozen, or when should they be back-packed? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

prices in the United States. As a consequence, all shipments of these commodities to English buyers were very much reduced. This reduction, in turn, caused an upward reaction in prices in the United Kingdom.

The British bought conservatively during the month, taken as a whole. Their purchases were principally lard and hams and shoulders, along with some bacon bellies. Lard stocks in the United Kingdom were depleted, and the English lard orders were made by way of replenishment. The demand for hams was attributed to the prospect of Christmas trade on this meat.

On the Continent the relationship between foreign and domestic prices with respect to lard was somewhat like that in Great Britain; that is, the Continental prices were less than the prices in America plus shipping costs. But the depletion in lard stocks at home became a market factor, and European prices showed an advance, accompanied by a steady demand for lard from spot stocks. Boxed meats were lower, with a fairly steady trade of small dimensions. Continental buying was almost wholly confined to stocks already abroad.

Foreign buying, particularly in Great Britain, has shown itself sensitive to price conditions and has indicated more than once that brisk trading was waiting on lower values. While lower values might result in a sufficient export volume to take care of any future domestic surplus, it is difficult to see how any sharp reduction can occur as long as hogs continue to cost as much as they do now relative to prices realized for products.

The Domestic Trade in Pork.

Consumption has been good, and the trade would be satisfactory if better values could be realized. October was a good month for fresh pork shoulders and butts, a fact attributable in part to the opening of the cold-weather sausage season. Fresh pork declined at the end of the month. Some packing companies had shipped very heavily to the East in anticipation of a rail strike; Eastern buyers had shipped an exceptionally large number of hogs to consuming centers for the same reason. This had a great deal to do with the decline in fresh pork prices.

Breakfast bacon was in good demand during October. The supply of heavy bacon was lighter. Bacon of medium grade exhibited greater strength, while fancy bacon just about held its own. Because of an unusual supply and demand relationship, all weights of sweet pickled bellies between six and fourteen pounds have been selling at approximately the same prices.

Sweet pickled hams, which had slumped at one time in October, showed a recovery as the month closed.

Even those values which improved did not show strength commensurate with consumption, the volume of which seems to have reduced stocks substantially on the eve of the accumulating season. Lard stocks in storage at Chicago at the end of October (Nov. 1) were only 15,230,092 pounds as compared with 33,748,215 pounds at the end of September (October 1); cured pork cuts, 67,188,088 pounds as compared with 88,220,597 pounds a month previously.

Predictions on Hog Prices.

With the period at hand when receipts of hogs normally exceed the demand for pork (as contrasted with the period when the demand for pork normally exceeds the receipts of hogs, and stocks in storage are utilized to avert a shortage), interest is keen in the character and quantity of the hogs likely to be marketed.

The Institute, which strives to refrain from prediction, can only report two of the viewpoints commonly held. One is that there will be a large supply of heavy hogs marketed tardily. Those holding this view point to the abundance of cheap corn and assert that farmers will hold their

hogs quite a while in order to convert this corn into swine. This tendency, they say, will lead to heavier hogs.

The other view is that the hogs will be marketed as soon as they are ready. Those voicing this opinion refer to the apparent inclination of the farmer to liquidate his products as quickly as possible, to his desire to market his hogs as soon as they are ready and to the fact that farm editors themselves have been discussing the possibility of substantially lower hog prices. This possibility, some assert, will move farmers to market their hogs as early as they can.

Beef and Cattle Situation.

A good volume at low values is a fair characterization of the beef trade during October. Some packing companies oversupplied their Eastern markets in anticipation of a railroad strike. This weakened values that were already low. Moreover, the cattle receipts during October, although somewhat lighter than is usual at this time of year, were the heaviest of the season.

Yet, because of the stimulating influence of low prices, the trade has been able, through almost the entire month, to absorb satisfactorily all of the current beef production. Near the end of the month, yearling cattle reached their highest price of the year.

Lamb and Sheep Receipts Heavy.

There was the usual heavy movement of lambs to market during the month just closed; in fact, the receipts during this whole lamb season have been heavier than for several seasons past.

U. S. LIVESTOCK LOANS.

Advances for agricultural and livestock loans aggregating nearly \$1,500,000 were announced this week by the War Finance Corporation. There were twenty advances to financial institutions in Montana, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, North Carolina, Louisiana, and California. The highest advances were \$367,000 to an institution in Kansas and \$254,000 to an institution in Louisiana.

Among other new companies, cattle raisers, farmers and bankers of all sections of Texas and the Southwest are forming an organization with a capital of \$1,500,000 under the War Finance Corporation to finance livestock and agricultural products in a district comprising Texas, New Mexico and southern Oklahoma, with Arkansas and Arizona having the option of participating.

Investment in the stock of this company is being asked of four classes: Cattle raisers and farmers in a position to take advantage of large loans; bankers, individual investors and allied agricultural and livestock interests, such as cotton and grain men, millers, commission agencies, livestock associations, cottonseed products organizations and the like.

Reduction in interest rates was announced by the War Finance corporation on advances to banks for agricultural or live stock purposes from 5½ per cent to 5 per cent on all advances maturing in six months or less, without the privilege of renewal, and on all other advances for agricultural or live stock purposes from 6 to 5½ per cent.

SOUTH CONTROLS TUBERCULOSIS.

West Virginia is following in the movement for the control of bovine tuberculosis and has issued a regulation whose purpose is to prevent the further introduction of cattle infected with tuberculosis into areas which have been cleared of that disease. The regulation states that:

"For the purpose of preventing the further introduction of cattle infected with tuberculosis into a county, it is hereby ordered that no entire cattle shall be moved into said county unless and until they have been tested and found to be free of tuberculosis by an approved veterinarian and with written authority obtained from such veterinarian so to do as provided by law."

PACKING CHANCE IN JUGOSLAVIA.

A request has recently been made by the American vice consul in charge, at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, for information from American packers which would aid in reporting on the possibilities for a branch packing plant in that country. The Vice Consul, Don S. Haven, states that over ten million people or eighty per cent of the population are farmers and heavy producers of livestock and that at present there are no packinghouses in the kingdom.

FIVE PER CENT PACKER WAGE CUT.

Reports are to the effect that the yards workers at the packing houses in Des Moines, Iowa, have voted to accept a 5 per cent wage cut. The officials of the unions state that there will be no strike of the employees unless such action is ordered by the national officers.

What Packers Pay for Raw Materials

An analysis of a summary of manufactures in the United States, issued recently by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1919, shows that whereas industry, on the average, paid out for raw materials 59.4 per cent of the value of its products, the slaughtering and meat packing industry paid out about 89 per cent. This means that the packers' manufacturing margin, including all production expenses, was only about 11 per cent, as compared with an average of about 40 per cent for all manufacturing industries.

Reference to earlier census figures shows that the packers' manufacturing

margin has become smaller. In 1869 it was 18.7 per cent; in 1909, 12.1 per cent, and, according to the latest figures, this margin is only 11.1 per cent of the value of the product. This represents a tremendous yearly saving to the public.

According to the last census figures, there were 289,768 manufacturing establishments in the United States reporting in 1919, of which 1,305 were slaughtering and meat packing establishments.

The value of the finished products processed by these 289,768 establishments was \$62,910,202,000, of which \$39,372,534,000 was paid out for raw materials.

The 1,305 slaughtering and meat packing establishments produced finished products valued at \$4,246,290,000. Of this amount \$3,774,901,000 was paid out for raw materials, principally livestock.

What is the formula for "pumping" pickle and how should it be used on each class of meat? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Stockyards Now Under Packer Act

On November 1 Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced the 66 stockyards in various parts of the country that up to this time have been determined as coming within his jurisdiction under the Packers and Stockyards Act, recently enacted by Congress. The owners of the yards have been notified, and formal notice will be posted in each of the yards, as provided by law. Further investigation, it is said, may disclose that a few additional yards also will come within the provisions of the act.

The 66 yards are as follows:

New Orleans Stockyards, Inc., Arabi, La.
Miller Union Stockyards, Atlanta, Ga.
August Stockyard Co., Augusta, Ga.
Union Stockyard Co., Baltimore, Md.
Union Stockyards Co. of New Jersey, Benning, D. C.
Birmingham Stockyards Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Brighton Stockyards Co., Brighton, Mass.
New York Central Railroad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Foust-Yarnell Stockyards, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Union Stockyard and Transit Co. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Union Stockyard Co., Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Union Stockyards Co., Cleveland, O.
Columbia Stockyards Co., Columbia, S. C.
Drovers Union Stockyards, Columbus, O.
Union Stockyards Co., Dayton, O.
Denver Union Stockyard Co., Denver, Colo.
Michigan Central Railroad Co., Detroit, Mich.
Dublin Stockyards, Inc., Dublin, Ga.
El Paso Union Stockyards Co., El Paso, Tex.
Independent Union Stockyards Co., El Paso, Tex.
Evansville Union Stockyard Co., Evansville, Ind.
Fort Worth Stockyards Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
Postoria Union Stockyards Co., Postoria, O.
Belt Railroad and Stockyards Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
National Stockyards, Jacksonville, Fla.
The Jersey City Stockyards Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Kansas City Stockyards Co., Kansas City, Mo.
East Tennessee Stockyards, Knoxville, Tenn.
Lafayette Union Stockyard Co., Lafayette, Ind.
Union Stockyard Co., Lancaster, Pa.
Bourbon Stockyards Co., Louisville, Ky.
Marion Union Stockyards Co., Marion, O.
Joseph A. Maxwell & Sons Commission Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Dixie National Stockyards, Memphis, Tenn.
South Memphis Stockyards, Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee Stockyards Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
L. & N. Stockyards, Montgomery, Ala.
Union Stockyards Co. of Montgomery, Inc., Montgomery, Ala.
Moultrie Stockyards, Moultrie, Ga.
Nashville Union Stockyards, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.
St. Louis National Stockyards Co., National Stockyards, Ill.
Newark Stockyards, Newark, N. J.
New York Stockyards, New York, N. Y.
Portland Union Stockyards Co., North Portland, Ore.
Salt Lake Union Stockyards, North Salt Lake, Utah.
Union Stockyards, Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma National Stockyards Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Pasco Union Stockyards Co., Pasco, Wash.

Peoria Union Stockyards Co., Peoria, Ill.
West Philadelphia Stockyard Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh Union Stockyards Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Richmond Union Stockyards Co., Richmond, Va.
Southern Stockyards Corporation, Richmond, Va.
Union Stockyards, S. A., San Antonio, Tex.
Sioux City Stockyards Co., Sioux City, Ia.
Sioux Falls Stockyards Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Union Stockyards Co., Seattle, Wash.
Union Stockyards Co. of Omaha, Ltd., South Omaha, Nebr.
St. Joseph Stockyards Co., South St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Paul Union Stockyards Co., South St. Paul, Minn.
Spokane Union Stockyards Co., Spokane, Wash.
Springfield Union Stockyards Co., Springfield, O.
Inter-State Stockyards Co., Toledo, O.
Toledo Union Stockyards Co., Toledo, O.
Wichita Union Stockyards Co., Wichita, Kans.
Patrick Horan and Sons, West Albany, N. Y.

What the Law Requires.

The formal notices will bear the date on which they are officially posted. Sec. 303, Title III, of the Act, provides that "After the expiration of thirty days after the secretary has given public notice that any stockyard is within the definition of Sec. 302 (defining stockyards), by posting copies of such notices in the stockyard, no person shall carry on the business of a market agency or dealer at such stockyard unless he has registered with the secretary under such rules and regulations as the secretary may prescribe, his name and address, the character of business in which he is engaged, and the kind of stockyard service, if any, which he furnishes at such stockyard." The penalty provided for in the Act for failure to register as outlined above is "Not more than \$500 for each offense and not more than \$25 for each day it continues."

Stockyard services are defined as "services or facilities furnished at a stockyard in connection with the receiving, buying or selling on a commission basis or otherwise, marketing, feeding, watering, holding, delivery, shipment, weighing or handling, in commerce, of livestock."

Market agency is defined as "Any person engaged in the business of (1) buying or selling in commerce livestock at a stockyard on a commission basis, or (2) furnishing stockyard services."

A dealer, not a market buyer, is defined as "Any person engaged in the business of buying or selling in commerce livestock at a stockyard, either on his own account or as the employee or agent or the vendor or purchaser."

Registration Blanks Provided.

Supplies of registration blanks have been sent to stockyard companies, and livestock and traders' exchanges at the markets referred to for general distribution, where interested parties may obtain copies, or, when this is not convenient, they may be obtained direct from the

Are saltpetre and nitrate of soda preservatives or coloring agents in meat curing? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C.

Sec. 306 of the Act provides that "Within sixty days after the secretary has given public notice that a stockyard is within the definition of Sec. 302, by posting copies of such notice in the stockyard, the stockyard owner and every market agency at such stockyard shall file with the secretary, and print and keep open to public inspection at the stockyard, schedules showing all rates and charges for the stockyard services furnished by such person at such stockyard." The secretary has not yet prescribed the form and manner in which such schedules shall be prepared, arranged and posted, but these matters will be given consideration after a careful study of the schedules filed.

Proposed general rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the act with respect to stockyard owners, market agencies, and dealers, and proposed forms of reports to be made by commission men, have been prepared and extensively distributed. These are not final but are subject to criticism and revision.

The secretary's representative will hold public hearings at the following markets for the purpose of discussing the proposed rules and regulations with interested parties: At Portland, Ore., Imperial Hotel, November 8; Denver, Colo., Live Stock Exchange Building, November 12; Fort Worth, Tex., Stockyards Coliseum, November 14; Kansas City, Mo., Livestock Exchange Building, November 15; Chicago, Ill., The Record Building, Union Stockyards, November 18.

In addition, if there are interests that can not conveniently be represented at these places that desire to have their views considered at Washington after the conclusion of these meetings, arrangements will be made for such a final meeting if requests are received in sufficient number to warrant such action.

Livestock Market Supervisors.

As soon as practicable livestock market supervisors will be placed at some of the principal markets and at such other stockyards as it may be considered necessary to have local representatives. In some instances one supervisor will be able to cover several markets. These positions are subject to civil service laws and regulations.

GROCERS IN PACKER DECREE.

By a ruling of Justice Wendell P. Stafford in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on November 1, the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association will be notified of any application for the modification of the packers' consent decree and therefore will be in a position to present evidence and oppose it in court.

The Department of Justice insists that the decree does not make the grocers parties to the decree, but merely permits them to be heard if they feel any proposed modification will deprive them of the protection afforded when the packers consented to stay out of the grocery business.

COOPERATIVE PACKING CO. FAILS.

A petition asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Illinois Farmers' Packing Company, Ottawa, Ill., has been filed in the Federal Court. The concern has 1,600 stockholders, of which many are farmers. The petition was filed by Charles Eckart, president of the concern, who says the organization has been hopelessly insolvent for the past two years. The liabilities are given as \$40,000 and the assets at \$30,000. The concern erected a packing plant in Ottawa several years ago, purchasing live stock direct from the farmers.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW RULES FOR MIXED CARS.

The new mixing rules on fresh meat and packing house products, published as the result of the decision in the Wholesale Grocers Case, I. C. C. Docket No. 10745, have been published as a part of Consolidated Classification No. 2, Supplement No. 9, effective November 21, 1921. The rules as published are as follows:

Meats.—Articles as specified below will be taken in mixed carloads on the following basis:

1. Mixed carloads of fresh meats, not salted, leaf lard, not rendered, fresh sausage, fresh meat, N. O. I. B. N., or hog stomach linings, loose or in packages as provided for straight carload shipments, min. wt. 21,000 lbs., at the fresh meat, not salted, C. L. rate.

2. Mixed carloads of fresh meats, salted, as specified under meats, fresh salted, loose or in packages as provided for straight carload shipments, min. wt. 30,000 lbs., at their respective C. L. rates.

3. Mixed carloads of cooked, cured or preserved sausage; cooked, cured or preserved meats, without vegetable ingredients; canned meats with vegetable ingredients not exceeding 80% of the weight thereof; cooked or cured meats, N. O. I. B. N.; lard, N. O. I. B. N.; lard compounds or substitutes, in solid form, N. O. I. B. N.; bladders, N. O. I. B. N.; sausage casings; bone grease; grease, N. O. I. B. N.; hog skins, frozen, green, green salted, pickled or smoked; neatsfoot stock; lard oil; neatsfoot oil; oleo oil; tallow oil; oleo stock; stearine, N. O. I. B. N.; animal tallow; rennets or weasands, loose or in packages as provided for straight carload shipments, min. wt. 30,000 lbs., at their respective C. L. rates.

4. Mixed carloads of any or all articles specified in items 2 or 3 with any or all articles specified in item 1, loose or in packages as provided for straight carload shipments, at their respective carload rates, subject to a minimum charge of 21,000 lbs. at the fresh meat, not salted, C. L. rate.

5. Mixed carloads of any or all articles specified in items 2 and 3, loose or in packages as provided for straight carload shipments, at their respective carload rates, subject to a min. wt. of 30,000 lbs., any deficit in minimum weight to be paid for at the rate applicable on the articles specified in item 2.

It is stated also that Agent Kelly for the Eastern Lines is eliminating the mixing rules contained in his tariff as of the same date, so that the Consolidated Classification Rule will hereafter govern.

Packers and shippers affected should know of these rules, so that their shipments may be properly loaded and billed.

Attention is further called by the Traffic Committee to the fact that no modification has been made on lard compounds or substitutes pending the outcome of the reopening of the Wholesale Grocer's case, in so far as those commodities are concerned.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Carload Rates on Packinghouse Prod-

ucts.—In Docket No. 12149, Armour & Company vs. Erie Railroad, et al., a tentative report proposed by Examiner J. A. McQuillan follows: Rates on straight or mixed carloads of meat, packinghouse products and canned milk from complainant's plant at Jersey City, N. J., to the docks of the Erie Railroad Company at Weehawken, N. J., for export, found unreasonable. Reparation awarded.

Cattle Rates from Memphis, Tenn.—In Docket No. 12064, Birmingham Packing Company vs. I. C. R. R., et al., a tentative report proposed by Examiner F. W. McM. Woodrow follows: Rates on cattle, in carloads, from Memphis, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., found unreasonable to the extent they exceeded and exceed the aggregate of intermediate rates, and rates on cattle and hogs found unduly prejudicial to Birmingham and preferential of Nashville, Tenn. Reparation awarded.

Bedding Charges of Live Stock Cars.—In Docket No. 13107, the National Live Stock Exchange vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al., the National Federation of Cooperative Live Stock Shippers has been allowed to intervene in and be treated as a party to this case, which relates to charges for bedding of live stock cars.

(Continued on page 44.)

PERISHABLE FREIGHT DOCKET.

The subjects listed below will be given consideration by the National Perishable Freight Committee at an emergency hearing to be held at the committee headquarters, room 1404, Pontiac building, 542 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, November 15, 1921, commencing at 10 a. m. (standard time). Interested parties are invited to present their views before the committee. Those desiring to present their views in writing will forward same to E. S. Briggs, chairman, in sufficient time to insure receipt not later than the date above mentioned.

Subject No. 379: †Strips, frames, braces on mixed carload shipments in packages and bulk. Rule 50. (50-6)

Subject No. 400: †Refrigeration charges from New Mexico group "B" points on Denver & Rio Grande R. R. to interstate points. (1029-1)

Subject No. 468: †Charges for "carriers' protective service" against cold on condensed milk, carloads. (1509-1)

Subject No. 481: †Cars handled with hatch plugs out. (230-2)

Subject No. 482: *Application of Rule 240 within switching districts. (240-11)

*Docketed by shipper.

†Docketed by carrier.

Butchers and Packers Supply Convention

A step forward in the conduct of the butchers' and packers' supply business was taken last week as a result of the second annual convention of the National Butchers' and Packers' Supply Association, held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on October 27 and 28. This body was formed at a preliminary meeting in November, 1920, and since that time its leaders have been active in shaping up its program.

That this program is to be constructive and for the benefit of all concerned was made evident at the two days' sessions of the convention in Chicago. There were more than fifty representatives present of the leading supply houses of the country, and the sentiment appeared unanimous that it was time for co-operation in doing away with trade abuses, and in getting together to make better business not only for those who sell butchers' and packers' supplies, but also for those who buy them.

Officers of the association for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Reuben E. Ottenheimer, Ottenheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Vice-President—Arthur Malling, Schwenger & Klein, Cleveland, O.

Secretary and Treasurer—Karl J. Gloekler, B. Gloekler & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Wicke, A. C. Wicke Mfg. Co., New York.

Directors—R. E. Ottenheimer, Arthur Malling, Karl J. Gloekler; E. B. Knapp, Central Supply Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Albert Ehrlich, H. Ehrlich & Sons, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. C. Schueren, The Brecht Co., St. Louis, Mo.

District Chairmen—J. R. Pfeiffer, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Norfolk; Arthur Malling, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Pittsburgh; M. H. Towne, Texas; J. H. Ahrens, Cincinnati; J. P. Kelleher, St. Louis; Arthur Daemicke, Chicago and Louisville; Adam Marchant, Kansas City; Albert Ehrlich, St. Joseph and Omaha;

Charles Wicke, New York; C. L. Percival, Des Moines.

Discussed Methods and Practices.

At the opening session on Thursday, President Ottenheimer called on Secretary Gloekler for his annual report, and reports also were made by Messrs. Ettlinger and Ehrlich for the printing and publicity committee, and by the district chairmen. The association is organized by districts, each section handling its own sectional problems, and all co-operating on general questions of policy.

A very interesting address was made by Arthur Daemicke of the R. J. Daemicke Co., Chicago, on the subject of purchasing methods, and it gave rise to a very spirited discussion. In fact, every subject during the meeting was actively discussed, and this open forum for threshing out all questions had much to do with the enthusiasm shown by all members present over the work of the organization.

After luncheon Arthur Klein of Cleveland, one of the veteran leaders of the trade, made a most enlightening talk on the cost and methods of selling butchers' and packers' supplies. The discussion which followed brought out actual business statistics, and methods of figuring costs, and Messrs. Klein and Schueren gave those present a lot of valuable facts.

The matter of a basis for salesmen's contracts was discussed by George Wiedemer, of the Smith Supply and Equipment Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and this, too, was participated in by several members. Harry Hussman, of the H. L. Hussman Refrigerator and Supply Co., St. Louis, spoke of the condition of the butcher supply business, the substance being that the business should be elevated by closer co-operation and better understanding. Credits and collections were discussed by J. R. Pfeiffer, of J. P. Pfeiffer & Son, Baltimore, Md., and Karl J. Gloekler, of Pittsburgh, and action was deferred pending recommendations to be made by the various sectional groups to the national secretary.

The visitors were splendidly entertained at buffet luncheons and the annual banquet, the latter held at the Sherman Hotel with Arthur Daemicke as chief impressario and C. F. Boyer in charge of entertainment.

What causes "sour spots" in beef, and how can they be prevented? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

What is The Packer's Encyclopedia?

Scores of inquiries like this have come to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER since the recent publication of announcements on this subject. The Packer's Encyclopedia is the

Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries

which is now being prepared and which will be published within a comparatively short time.

This book—the like of which has never before been compiled in this field—is in three sections:

- I. A Trade Directory (Complete organization and trade data).**
- II. A Statistical Section (in chart form).**
- III. A Packing House Practice Section.**

Packers and operating men in every branch of the industry will be especially interested in this third section, which will be the **Packer's Operating Guide** in every sense of the word.

A brief summary of the contents of this section will tell why.

In THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of October 15, 22 and 29 we told you of the subjects treated in **Chapter 1—Cattle**, **Chapter 2—Hogs**, **Chapter 3—Small Stock**, and **Chapter 4—By-Products**. Here is the very interesting and important

Chapter 5—Miscellaneous

Sausage Manufacture (formulas)
Meat Canning (illustrated)
Manufacture of Dried Beef
Manufacture of Beef Extract
Animal Glands and Their Uses
Packinghouse Chemistry

Packinghouse Refrigeration
(illustrated)
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Construction of Packing Plants
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Not long-winded dissertations on these subjects, but boiled-down operating facts and directions, passed on by the best experts—not the views of one man or one institution.

Packinghouse operation brought right down to the minute.

Tests and data some of which never before appeared in print.

Illustrated with new official photographs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and diagrams and layouts passed on by the best packinghouse architects and engineers.

Next week we'll tell you about Vegetable Oil Refining, Compound and Margarin

Published by

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND
THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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NOTE: Space in the Advertising Section is limited, and advertisers should get in their copy early.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Chas. Hackl and Fred Slater are erecting a slaughterhouse at Rockport, Mo.

The Casper Packing Co., of Rawlins, Wyo., began operating its plant recently.

The Dumont Fertilizer Co., with a capital of \$500,000, has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del.

R. E. Shouse, Sam L. Whitson and R. H. Hatcher will shortly erect a packing plant at Centerville, Tenn.

The Mazac slaughterhouse at Ord, Valley county, Nebr., has been put in shape for operation at an early date.

The new plant of the Rosenthal Packing Co. at 61st street and Broadway, Galveston, Texas, is now in full operation.

The Roger Mills Oil Co. has been incorporated at Huntington, W. Va., by H. D. Hatfield, W. E. Deegans and John Faulkner.

E. W. Reese of Conyngham, Pa., has acquired the packing plant of William Adams, Sr., at Beaver Brook, Pa., and will take possession on January 1, 1922.

Clarence Rose and others at Little Rock, Ark., are negotiating with local men who expect to operate the Weil packing plant on East Sixth street in the near future.

The Sieloff Packing Co., 4339 National Bridge road, St. Louis, Mo., has under way the construction of a storage plant at Sacramento and Newstead streets, St. Louis.

The reorganization of the Drovers' Packing Co., of Kansas City, is progressing rapidly, according to John H. Edwards, president of the Kansas State Livestock Association.

J. J. Hoffman, until recently connected with the Raymond Hoffman Packing & Provision Co., Denver, Colo., is about to build a new packing plant on York street, Denver, at a cost of \$100,000, and building operations will begin shortly.

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., has made application for the registration of a new trade-mark, known as "Morrell's Pride," to replace two of its brand names which are of geographical description, "Iowa's Pride" and "Dakota's Pride."

The Arrowhead Fertilizer Co. has been incorporated at Upland, Cal., with a capital of \$50,000 and has bought the plant of the General Fertilizer Co. in San Bernardino City, Cal. The company will be the local agent for the Western Meat Co. in its fertilizer lines.

The N. K. Fairbanks Co., Chicago,

founded by N. K. Fairbanks in 1865 and incorporated as a subsidiary of the American Cotton Oil Co. in 1875, has closed its Chicago plant and will carry on manufacturing operations in its other plants at St. Louis, New Orleans and New York. The Chicago plant will be sold.

NEW YORK PACKER PIONEER DIES.

The recent death of A. C. Hofmann, president of A. C. Hofmann & Sons, packers, of Syracuse, N. Y., removes another of the veterans of the industry and a leading citizen of his community. Beginning as a retail meat dealer, Mr. Hofmann built up a modern meat packing business which was all the more successful because of his early training and the realization of the fundamental principles of meat purveying. The business will be carried on under the direction of his sons, A. C. Hofmann, Jr., and N. L. Hofmann, who are numbered among the aggressive young packers of the second generation.

A. C. Hofmann was born in Schweins-haupten, Bavaria, Germany, August 1, 1849, and came to this country with his parents, arriving in Syracuse on May 1, 1861. His father was a butcher, and shortly after arriving he opened a market on John street, where he was located for several years. After this he worked for other butchers until 1880, when he formed a partnership with his brother John under the name of Hofmann Bros., and engaged in retail business, which later in 1885 became the firm of Hofmann Brothers & Drescher.

In 1890 they built a packing house on Free street. In 1891 the firm was dissolved and A. C. Hofmann took over the packing plant, which he operated until 1911, when the present corporation was organized. In 1895 he took over the business of John Hofmann on State street, which he continued there until 1902, when he moved the retail market to 460 N. Salina street, and continued there until 1913, when the company sold the retail market and devoted its entire efforts to the packing business.

Mr. Hofmann is survived by his wife, Anna I. Hofmann, two sons, A. C. Hofmann, Jr., and N. L. Hofmann, by his father, Frank W. Hofmann, who celebrated his 102nd birthday on Sept. 17, and by three sisters, one brother, and a granddaughter.

DEATH OF THEODORE KIRCHEIMER.

Theodore Kircheimer of Detroit, Mich., whose sudden death occurred on October 18, is mourned by a host of friends in the trade and in private life. His end came after but a few days of suffering from injuries sustained in a fall through the elevator shaft in his own store. Thus the uncertainty of life was again fully demonstrated.

Theodore Kircheimer was president and manager of the Theo. Kircheimer Co., a prominent and enterprising firm of Detroit, Mich., specializing in butchers' and grocers' equipment, sausage casings and butchers' supplies. Organized as it was by him, it grew from a small, modest business to one of prominence and expansion, all due to the energy, perseverance and keen ability of Theodore Kircheimer.

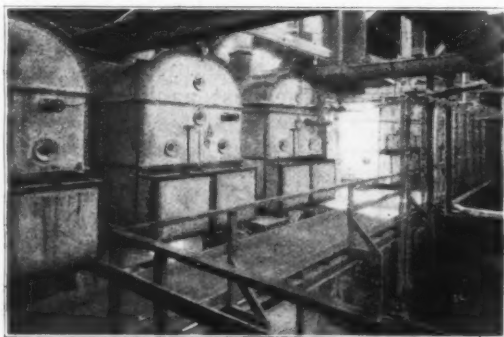
"His integrity of purpose, uprightness of character and fair dealings with his fellowmen won him fame and name, and crowned his efforts with success in the fullest measure," writes a leader in the trade, in commenting on his life and work. "His genial disposition, his cordial manner and his pleasant personality will long be remembered."

At the recent national convention of the United Master Butchers of America at Detroit, Mr. Kircheimer added to his popularity in the trade by the quality of his hospitality and by his energetic and effective work on the entertainment committee. His untimely taking off will be sad news to very many in the trade.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CHIEF GOES.

George M. Rommel, chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has been with the department for 20 years, has resigned to become editor-in-chief of the publications of the American International Publishing Co., New York City, who publish *The Field* and other agricultural magazines. He took up his new duties November 1.

Mr. Rommel built up the Division of Animal Husbandry and has done distinguished and effective work that is recognized throughout the country as well as in the department. He has been chief of the division since its inception in 1910 and has presented experimental research of far-reaching importance. He has had great influence in improving the livestock industry of the country, especially the growing of hogs and beef cattle.



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cago; H. L. Harris, Pacific Coast Borax Company,
New York City.

War Debts and Fair Play

The propaganda designed to influence
the United States to cancel the war debts
of certain of the allied nations is well
under way. Speakers who openly advocate
the idea have already made their appear-
ance in this country, and others are ex-
pected during the disarmament conference.

Little enthusiasm will be displayed by
Americans in support of this plan until
Great Britain has accorded to American
industries and American citizens the same
treatment accorded to citizens of other
countries in the matter of settlement of
legitimate claims on goods requisitioned
by the British Ministry of Food. Our own
government should insist upon this as a
prerequisite to any consideration of such
prerequisite to consideration of such plea.

The meat packing industry is the great-
est of American industries in value of
production, and those engaged therein
were among the heaviest buyers of bonds
sold to finance the world war. They pay
a goodly share of the United States taxes,
too. Their patriotism was unquestioned,
and our own government has testified in
plain terms to the great efficiency dis-
played by the industry in meeting every
war obligation imposed on it.

When the British Ministry of Food
seized millions of dollars' worth of meat
products in 1919, American packers con-
tinued to function despite the heavy handi-
cap, but they expected their claims to be
promptly honored with characteristic Brit-
ish fairness. In this they have been dis-
appointed. Moreover, the inefficient and
improper handling of the requisitioned
meats has reacted against American pack-
ers, who were in no wise to blame.

Those responsible for the settlement of
these claims have imposed every possible
obstacle, and have hampered the negotia-
tions in every conceivable way. Some who
despaired of getting a fair adjustment have
accepted ridiculous settlements, and others
are looking forward to litigation extending
over a long period of time.

Meanwhile, claims of packers in Canada
and elsewhere have been settled to the
apparent satisfaction of the claimants. The
manifest discrimination against American
packers, and its inevitable effect upon
American farmers and producers, is some-
thing which will have to be carefully ex-
plained before loud applause will greet the
exponents of any plan of war debt can-
cellation.

Farm Bureau Marketing Plan

On November 10 the National Live
Stock Producers' Conference will meet to
consider the ratification of the plan for
marketing livestock which has been com-
pleted by the Farmers' Live Stock Com-
mittee of Fifteen.

The plan is based on the idea of co-
operation among livestock producers, both
locally and nationally. The machinery to
be set up by this plan is concerned with
livestock producers only, and does not pro-
vide for the cooperation of the other par-
ties in the present system of central cash
markets.

First there is recommended the organi-
zation of a great national livestock pro-
ducers' association, which will be the di-
recting body of the whole scheme, and
whose primary purpose will be more effi-
cient livestock marketing. Its membership
will include individuals, cooperative ship-
ping associations, terminal commission
companies and stocker-and-feeder com-
panies. There will be a national board of
directors representing the various phases
of the livestock industry, whose duties will
be to coordinate the marketing machin-
ery, work out an orderly marketing pro-
gram, aid and encourage local associations,
establish a transportation department,
gather statistics, provide uniform systems
of accounting and auditing, and serve as a
board of arbitration.

The Committee of Fifteen holds the opin-
ion that such an association properly
financed and directed could represent
wisely and with authority all livestock
producers' interests.

At each livestock market the plan rec-
ommends the establishment of what are
known as producers' livestock commission
associations, which will function much as
do the present commission companies, with
the difference that rates will be on a cost
basis. These will be financed from dues
paid by members, who will be local co-
operative livestock shipping associations
and individuals.

Stocker and feeder companies will be es-
tablished on a cooperative basis with in-
dividuals and local livestock associations
as members, and will aid local producers
in financing livestock operations.

Finally, the plan provides for the
strengthening of the present local co-op-
erative livestock shipping associations,
which will receive aid from the national
association. One membership will entitle
members to participation in the benefits
of both the terminal commission associa-
tion and the national livestock association.

While there are certain defects which re-
quire remedy in the operation of the pre-
sent system of marketing livestock, such as
the uneven flow of supplies to market, it
is reasonable to suppose that any change
to be beneficial and which will avoid dis-
rupting the complex system that has been
evolved slowly in accordance with eco-
nomic law, can only come by the com-
bined thought and effort of all parties, and
at the same time as a process of education.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises F. J. Gardner, chairman, Swift & Company; Myrick D. Harding, Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, Morris & Company; S. C. Frazee, Wilson & Company; John Robertson, Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, Allied Packers, Inc., and James E. Gallagher, Guggenheim Bros., all of Chicago; Geo. M. Foster, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

CURING FORMULAS FOR BELLIES.

An Eastern packer has made the following inquiry:

(a) Do frozen bellies dry cure as well as fresh?

(b) Should the curing formula be any different from that used for green bellies?

To these questions the Committee on Packinghouse Practice makes the following reply:

(a) Regarding the question whether frozen bellies dry cure as well as fresh, they will dry cure as well if properly thawed out so that all the frost is taken out of them before being put into cure.

(b) The curing formula for frozen bellies need not necessarily be any different from that used for green bellies.

BELLIES SMOKED, SKIN OFF.

The following inquiry has been made recently:

Is there a practical way to smoke bellies with skin off?

The Committee on Packinghouse Practice in reply says: There is a practical way to smoke bellies with skin off. It would not be advisable, however, to hang such bellies by strings only. It would be better to use either a comb hanger or a

skewer placed near the end, either shoulder end or flank end, as preferred, and then insert a string immediately under the skewer by which the belly can be hung, or the ends of the skewer could rest on the smoked meat trolley, if such equipment is used, without using any string at all.

It would also be advisable not to smoke these bellies in too high a temperature nor too intense a smoke, as this will have a tendency to darken the fat on the skin side, which is a rather objectionable feature on sliced bacon, to which class this inquiry in all probability refers.

FRESH BEEF BLOOD VALUES.

An inquiry from a Southern packer is as follows:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER: Will you please inform us the market value per pound or per gallon of fresh beef blood, prepared as for use in blood sausage?

To this THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER makes the following reply:

Fresh beef blood prepared as for use in

Handling of Hides

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "Proper Hide Take-off and Handling of Hides in Pack." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

blood sausage is quoted at 40c per gallon in Chicago. This is put up in five and ten pound wooden kits and must be shipped under refrigeration, as it is a very perishable article.

GUM HEADS FOR LARD TIERCES.

Gum wood heads are no longer acceptable for lard tierces, according to the new regulations now in effect on the Chicago Board of Trade, a point on which there seems to have been some misunderstanding. During the war the regulations allowed the use of gum wood as regular, but the regulations adopted by the board of directors which went into effect October 1, 1921, do not accept it. All lard made between October 1, 1920, and October 1, 1921, will be accepted in gum wood tierces until December 31, 1921.

What is "backing" in skinning cattle, and what effect does it have on the appearance of the carcass hanging in the sales cooler? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

STANDARD REFRIGERATION TON.

Definition of the standard ton of refrigeration as adopted by the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers has been approved also by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the National Association of Practical Refrigerating Engineers. It is stated by Secretary William H. Ross as follows:

(1) A standard ton of refrigeration is 288,000 B. t. u.

(2) The standard commercial ton of refrigeration is at the rate of 200 B. t. u. per min.

(3) The standard rating of a refrigerating machine* using liquefiable vapor is the number of standard commercial tons of refrigeration it performs under adopted refrigerant pressures.**

*A refrigerating machine is the compressor cylinder of the compression refrigerating system, or the absorber, liquor pump and generator of the absorption refrigerating system.

**These pressures are measured outside and within ten feet of the refrigerating machine, distances which are measured along the inlet and outlet pipes, respectively; (a) the inlet pressure being that which corresponds to a saturation temperature of 5 deg. Fahr. (-15 deg. Cent.); and (b) the outlet pressure being that which corresponds to a saturation temperature of 86 deg. Fahr. (30 deg. Cent.).

U. S. POULTRY CENSUS.

The total number of all kinds of poultry on farms on January 1, 1920, amounted to 372,825,264, including 359,537,127 chickens and 13,288,137 other fowls, according to the U. S. Census Bureau. The total number of fowls on farms on April 15, 1910, was 295,880,190, including 280,340,959 chickens and 15,539,231 other fowls. Taken at their face value, these figures would indicate a marked increase in the number of chickens on farms. As a matter of fact, however, the earlier enumeration of the 1920 census is largely responsible for the greater number of chickens reported.

The number of turkeys on farms in the United States on January 1, 1920, was 3,627,028, as compared with 3,688,708 on April 15, 1910; the number of ducks in 1920 was 2,817,624, as compared with 2,906,525 in 1910; and the number of geese in 1920 was 2,939,203, as compared with 4,431,980 in 1910. The figures for these fowls are probably less affected by the change in the census date than those for chickens.

BREEDERS WANT BETTER HERDS.

The work of ridding the country of bovine tuberculosis through the accredited-herd system, based upon federal supervision, is making steady progress.

Minnesota has been leading for some time in fully accredited herds but reports for September, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, show that the lead has gone to Wisconsin.

The total number of herds accredited in the United States is 9,963. The number of cattle in the country certified free of the disease is 230,704. The demand for inspection and tests is so great that inspectors can not keep up. At present there are 15,671 herds on the waiting list, or 250,000 cattle.

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WANT A GOOD MAN? Mr. Packer: Do you realize that there are more good packinghouse executives in all departments now available than for many years past? Now is the time to strengthen your staff. The "WANTED" Page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will do it for you.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Provisions and Lard—Trading Quiet—Prices Heavy—New Low Levels on Ribs—Stocks Show Further Decrease.

The developments in the produce market during the past week have not been particularly encouraging and this was not considered surprising in view of the action of the grain market, particularly the demoralization in wheat. The market for hogs was about steady. Prices held around about $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c the past week. The movement has continued quite good. Receipts at Western points for the week were 415,000 against 221,000 last year. The packing has continued on a fairly liberal scale. The total packing for the season shows a slight increase over last year, with the total figures for the season 18,198,000 compared with 17,204,000 last year. This increase in the season's packing has come largely in the recent movement.

The figures of the inspected slaughter for September shows nearly 500,000 increase in the total packing compared with last year. The comparative figures of inspected Federal slaughter for September and for the nine months this year follow:

	This year.	Last year.
Hogs, September	2,422,350	1,978,602
Nine months	28,862,308	28,217,986
Cattle, September	684,043	825,484
Nine months	5,586,217	6,230,265
Sheep, September	1,249,632	1,110,776
Nine months	9,789,104	8,013,707

The monthly statement of product stocks at Chicago showed a decrease, as expected, both in meats and lard. The decrease in the lard stocks was 18,000,000 lbs., with the present total 3,000,000 lbs. less than last year. The decrease in meat stocks was 61,000,000 lbs., with the total 9,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago. The comparative figures of the stocks follow:

	Nov. 1, 1921.	Oct. 1, 1921.	Nov. 1, 1920.
Pork, new, bbls.	789	456	22
Old, bbls.	12	12	5,897
Other, bbls.	14,832	18,807	22,094
Lard, new, lbs.	1,697,211	27,550,000	613,000
Old, lbs.	9,111,000	13,659,000	13,659,000
Other, lbs.	4,521,000	6,198,000	3,964,000
Total lbs.	15,339,000	33,748,000	18,266,000
Ribs, new, lbs.	13,812	5,312,000	33,418
Previous, lbs.	2,902,000	1,573,000	1,573,000
Total cut meats, lbs.	67,188,000	88,221,000	76,399,000

The export movement of products has fallen off somewhat, partly due to the

lessening in the demand from the other side and partly due to the previous rush to get stuff out in advance of the feared strike. The exports, during the past week, of lard amounted to only 9,880,000 lbs., and meats 10,164,000 lbs. This is a small increase compared with the preceding week, but a decrease compared with last year. Some are of the impression that the movement will be more moderate during the coming winter than it was last year, owing to the financial conditions abroad.

The Chicago movement of provisions during the past year has been a very important one. The receipts and shipments of products for the season for the year ended November 1 follow:

	1920-21.	1919-20.
Receipts—		
Beef, packages	8,062	3,538
Pork, bbls.	12,166	14,999
Cut meats, lbs.	66,174,000	87,131,000
Lard, lbs.	115,279,000	132,706,000
Shipped—		
Beef, packages	368,901	44,304
Pork, bbls.	3,8143	94,633
Cut meats, lbs.	975,774,000	948,519,000
Lard, lbs.	575,073,000	472,211,000

The decline in product stocks during the past month, in view of the rather liberal packing and of the moderate shipments from the seaboard, has tended to point to a somewhat better domestic trade than last year. This may have been the effect of a tendency to buy product throughout the country in anticipation of the railroad strike which did not materialize.

The situation as to relative prices shows some rather interesting figures, which may have a bearing on the future value of hogs and live stock. The analysis of the corn crop and distribution the past year shows a distribution of corn in excess of any previous year, with the total which has disappeared in the American market, largely in the country, over 3,000,000,000 bu. This corn has, of course, gone into live stock in some form, and, with the immense crop again this year, there is a possibility of an immense con-

sumption again this year. With hogs at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c average compared with corn around 45 to 50c in Chicago, there is an apparent advantage in feeding corn at 25 to 30c a bushel, which is without doubt one of the reasons why there has been such a heavy consumption during the year.

PORK—The market was largely nominal with trade slow. At New York mess was quoted at \$25@25.25, family \$30@33, and short clear \$23@25. At Chicago mess was quotable at \$19.50.

LARD—Export demand was less in evidence, but domestic trade continued fair, and stocks continued to decrease. At New York prime western was quoted at 10.35@10.45, middle western 10.15@10.25, New York city 9%@10c nominal with little available, refined to the continent 11% c, South American 12c, and Brazil kegs 13c. Compound lard at New York was 10%@11% c, according to brand. The compound trade was slow. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was five over October, to October price, loose lard 32% under, and leaf lard quoted 10c.

BEEF—The market was dull and featureless. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@14, packet \$13@14, family \$15@16, and extra India mess \$24@25.

SFE PAGE 41 FOR LATER MARKETS.

CHICAGO SUMMER PACKING.

Summer packing in Chicago from March 1 to November 1, 1921, according to recent reports, aggregated 3,779,000 hogs, compared with 3,911,000 last year. The total cost was \$76,700,000, compared with \$138,500,000 last year. Total product made was 636,000,000 lbs. or 22,000,000 lbs. less than last year.

HOG WEIGHTS IN OCTOBER.

The average weights of hogs received at five leading livestock markets for October, 1921, with comparisons for a year ago, are as follows:

	October.	Year ago.
Chicago	235	236
Kansas City	204	192
Omaha	273	271
St. Joseph	238	237
Sioux City	262	260

What are the proper temperatures for storing green hog meats? Ask **THE BLUE BOOK**, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

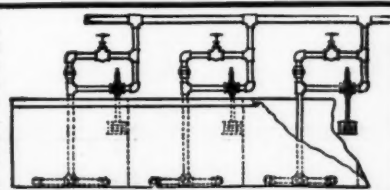


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MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Export of meats and meat products according to countries of destination for the month of September, 1921, from the port of New York were as follows:

CANNED BEEF—Azores, 126 lbs.; France, 14,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,618 lbs.; Guatemala, 303 lbs.; Honduras, 2,016 lbs.; Mexico, 108 lbs.; Newfoundland, 3,100 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,245 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,530 lbs.; other British West Indies, 340 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,058 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 78 lbs.; French West Indies, 120 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,600 lbs.; Colombia, 836 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 630 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,629 lbs.; Peru, 87 lbs.; Venezuela, 43 lbs.; British India, 90 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,400 lbs.; British South Africa, 480 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 705 lbs.; total, 42,527 lbs.

FRESH BEEF—England, 46,393 lbs.; Bermuda, 36,780 lbs.; Panama, 6,480 lbs.; Mexico, 14,047 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,036 lbs.; Trinidad, 4,000 lbs.; Cuba, 600 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; total, 111,336 lbs.

PICKLED BEEF—Azores, 1,000 lbs.; Belgium, 20,000 lbs.; Denmark, 20,000 lbs.; Germany, 91,054 lbs.; Gibraltar, 2,004 lbs.; Italy, 4,750 lbs.; Netherlands, 32,500 lbs.; Norway, 712,300 lbs.; Sweden, 10,000 lbs.; England, 207,600 lbs.; Scotland, 83,394 lbs.; Bermuda, 57,575 lbs.; Costa Rica, 8,000 lbs.; Panama, 34,200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 482,200 lbs.; Barbados, 61,800 lbs.; Jamaica, 44,500 lbs.; Trinidad, 23,950 lbs.; other British West Indies, 28,800 lbs.; Cuba, 10,200 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,300 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 12,200 lbs.; French West Indies, 20,000 lbs.; Haiti, 33,440 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,000 lbs.; Colombia, 3,200 lbs.; British Guiana, 24,100 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 157,108 lbs.; French Guiana, 49,101 lbs.; British West Africa, 22,800 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 2,000 lbs.; Egypt, 200 lbs.; Palestine, 400 lbs.; total, 2,266,581 lbs.

OLEO OIL—Belgium, 214,855 lbs.; Denmark, 164,144 lbs.; France, 920,382 lbs.; Germany, 1,528,907 lbs.; Greece, 200,448 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,985,248 lbs.; Norway, 2,159,785 lbs.; Sweden, 227,433 lbs.; Switzerland, 84,857 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 1,273,187 lbs.; England, 907,985 lbs.; Scotland, 34,325 lbs.; Mexico, 146 lbs.; Newfoundland, 114,000 lbs.; other British West Indies, 10,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,025 lbs.; Belgium Congo, 133 lbs.; Yugoslavia, 38,449 lbs.; Greece in Asia, 82,032 lbs.; Palestine, 6,000 lbs.; total, 10,944,141 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE—France, 18,686 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,110 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 6,028 lbs.; other British West Indies, 11,400 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,225 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,800 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,100 lbs.; French West Indies, 300 lbs.; Haiti, 1,070 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,000 lbs.; Japan, 3,996 lbs.; total, 56,385 lbs.

TALLOW—Belgium, 109,297 lbs.; France, 1,016,221 lbs.; Germany, 202,661 lbs.; Italy, 66,908 lbs.; Netherlands, 197,557 lbs.; England, 204,625 lbs.; Costa Rica, 6,000 lbs.; Mexico, 47,451 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,000 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,700 lbs.; other British West Indies, 100 lbs.; Cuba, 22,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 15,531 lbs.; Colombia, 3,717 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,875 lbs.; total, 1,898,143 lbs.

BACON—Azores, 51,011 lbs.; Belgium, 2,759,282 lbs.; Denmark, 961,357 lbs.; Finland, 1,188,837 lbs.; France, 2,583,127 lbs.; Germany, 6,622,727 lbs.; Gibraltar, 366,481 lbs.; Italy, 478,940 lbs.; Netherlands, 4,234,593 lbs.; Norway, 1,612,186 lbs.; Portugal, 51,339 lbs.; Sweden, 1,902,836 lbs.; England, 6,769,939 lbs.; Scotland, 125,700 lbs.; Ireland, 326,830 lbs.; Bermuda, 15,055 lbs.; Costa Rica, 189 lbs.; Honduras, 68 lbs.; Panama, 13,184 lbs.; Salvador, 22 lbs.; Mexico, 2,228 lbs.; Newfoundland, 8,401 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,555 lbs.;

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, November 4, 1921.

While digester hog tankage manufacturers were conspicuous by their absence this week, fertilizer buyers came into the market and purchased several round lots at around \$3.35 f. o. b. Chicago and Missouri River markets for high grade ground, packed in even weight 100-lb. bags, shipment November and December, principally December. One lot of unground sold at \$3.25 bulk in cars f. o. b. Chicago, shipment prompt.

	Unit ammonia
Ground	\$3.35@3.45
Crushed and unground	3.00@3.25
Ground concentrated tankage	3.15@3.25
Unground	2.85@3.00

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

The outlet for digester hog tankage materials this week was the largest in over two months, with sales largely at \$3 to \$3.25 for unground and ground, shipment November and December. Evidently some of the buyers are confident that the demand will at least equal the supply during the coming winter months, which only confirms the opinion of Mr. Venard of Armour Fertilizer Works. Although prices of farm products dropped to a new low price level this week and pastures continue exceptionally good for this time of the year, shipments of digester hog tankage showed a considerable increase over late weeks. However, buyers maintained any further increase in price will result in their withdrawing from the market, since the margin between digester materials and digester hog tankage is so narrow now that it will not permit them to continue operations.

	Unit ammonia
Ground, 11½-12% ammonia	\$3.25@3.35
Unground, 10-11% ammonia	3.00@3.25
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	2.75@2.90

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Pacific Coast and Southern buyers again came into the market this week and purchased rather liberally for shipment over November and December, especially December, of high grade ground tankage at \$2.90 and 10c, packed in 100-lb. bags, f. o. b. and basis Chicago freight. Unground tankage sold at \$2.25 to \$2.65, according to quality. Unground bone tankage was offered without buyers this week. Hoof meal again sold at \$2.25 basis Chicago freight. Liquid stick is offered at \$2.25 basis Chicago freight, but the best counter bid was \$2.00.

	Unit ammonia
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.75@2.90
Lower grade, ground, 6-9% ammonia	2.50@2.65
High grade, unground	2.50@2.65
Medium grade, unground	2.35@2.40
Low grade and country rend., unground	2.00@2.25
Bone tankage, unground	2.25@2.50
Hoof meal	2.25@2.35
Liquid stick	2.15@2.25
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25@1.50
Garbage tankage, ground	1.00@1.25

Bone Meals.

Raw bone meal, exceptionally finely ground and of white color, brought the equivalent of \$37 per ton basis Chicago freight, packed in 100-lb. bags, and shipment over the next four months. Owing to the exceptional quality of this material, it is no criterion of the market for raw bone meal. Steamed, both ground and unground, proved a drug on the market, although there were no distress lots. Dry grinding hoofts sold at \$23 basis Chicago freight.

	Per ton
Raw bone meal	\$26.00@28.00
Steamed, ground	23.00@25.00
Steamed, unground	15.00@18.00
Grinding hoofts, pig toes, waste horns, dry	21.00@22.00

Cracklings.

The demand continued excellent from all directions, although the efforts of sellers to advance prices \$5 per ton met with utter failure. Manufacturers of meat scraps claim that the prices they are obtaining for the finished product will not permit any further advance for the raw materials. As a result of the difference between sellers and buyers regarding

prices, sales were necessarily few and far between.

	Per ton
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$70.00@75.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	60.00@65.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

Glue and gelatine stock buyers were out of the market entirely, claiming that their plants were still idle owing to the large quantity of finished stock on hand. Cattle jaw, skull and knuckle bones again sold at \$24 to \$25 f. o. b. Chicago. Junk bones of extra good quality sold at \$19. Buyers stood pat at \$19 per ton for sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings.

	Per ton
Calf stock	\$60.00@65.00
Edible pig skin strips	60.00@65.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	40.00@45.00
Horn piths	22.50@25.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	23.00@25.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	18.00@20.00
Hof, calf and sheep bones	20.00@21.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	18.00@20.00
Sheep trimmings	10.00@12.00

Hoofs, Horns and Mfg. Bones.

The market was nominally steady at the following quotations:

	Per ton
No. 1 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@150.00
Culls	25.00@50.00
Hoofs, black	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, stripped	30.00@35.00
Hoofs, white	40.00@50.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, lights	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies	55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights	45.00@60.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, lights	50.00@55.00

Hog Hair.

No change in the market for field and coil dried, prices in the main being 1c to 1½c per pound f. o. b. production points, according to rate of freight to destination points. Very desirable natural grey processed winter went at 4c basis Chicago freight, with desirable summer down to 2½c. Prime winter dyed was offered at 7½c basis Chicago freight, with best counter bid at 6½c.

Pig Skin Strips.

Prime No. 1's sold up to 5½c basis Chicago freight, with less desirable lots at 4½c. Government inspected No. 2's and No. 3's nominally steady at 3½c delivered Chicago.

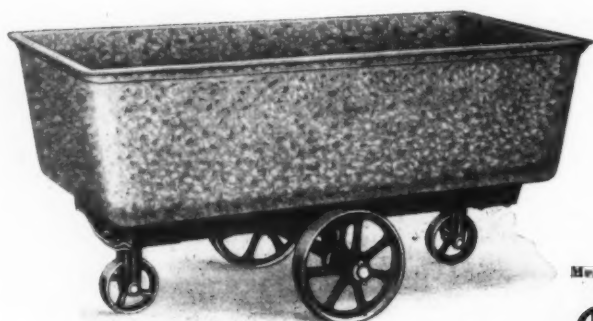
EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Oct. 29, 1921, with comparisons:

	PORK, LBS.		
	Week ended Oct. 29, 1921.	Week ended Oct. 30, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to Oct. 29, 1921.
United Kingdom	430	200	1,739
Continent	691	19,371	19,371
So. and Cent. Amer.	430	5,902	5,902
West Indies	430	16,537	16,537
B. N. A. Colonies	430	1,394	1,394
Other countries	430	1,359	1,359
Total	430	891	46,302
	BACON AND HAM, LBS.		
United Kingdom	3,621,000	1,699,200	401,126,300
Continent	3,668,000	10,237,200	181,872,204
So. and Cent. Amer.	146,000	1,194,238	1,194,238
West Indies	146,000	18,642,193	18,642,193
B. N. A. Colonies	146,000	392,621	392,621
Other countries	146,000	916,231	916,231
Total	7,435,000	11,846,400	604,143,787
	LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom	5,218,127	1,962,000	286,899,754
Continent	3,444,202	22,770,950	528,824,805
So. and Cent. Amer.	420,000	2,496,307	2,496,307
West Indies	420,000	17,077,317	17,077,317
B. N. A. Colonies	420,000	156,447	156,447
Other countries	420,000	837,855	837,855
Total	9,082,329	24,732,950	836,292,575
	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and ham, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	4,973,000	7,691,329	7,691,329
Philadelphia	25,000	125,000	125,000
Baltimore	146,000	6,000	6,000
New Orleans	430	414,000	414,000
Montreal	2,291,000	846,000	846,000
Total, week	430	9,082,329	9,082,329
Previous week	227	5,641,500	4,468,396
Two weeks ago	185	10,677,500	12,425,464
Cor. week 1920	891	11,846,400	24,732,950
Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to Oct. 29, 1921.			
	1920 to 1921.	1919 to 1920.	Decrease.
Pork	9,082,329	10,833,600	1,751,270
Bacon and ham	604,143,787	1,018,550,777	414,406,990
Lard	836,292,575	662,713,868	*173,578,708

*Increase.

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Sanitary Sausage Meat Truck No. 31

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Our exclusive patented trap for overhead track operates positively and forcibly up and down with the action of the door. Cannot be smashed by trolley; fits track snugly.

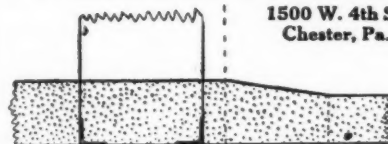
Our vertical joints on rear of door and the clean sanitary jambs meet approval of U. S. Inspectors and Health Boards.

Our powerful Automatic Roller Fastener, which does not slacken as it latches, and our Self-Adjusting Elastic Clamping Hinges make doors open and close lightly, easily and with a perfect air-tight joint.

Our patented system of angle-irons connecting lower ends of door frames bedded in floor is essential to proper construction.

These are just hints of Stevenson advantages—send for Booklet A giving full details.

Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.

1500 W. 4th St.
Chester, Pa.

SEPTEMBER MARGARIN STATISTICS.

The quantity of margarin manufactured as shown in the figures given below is the total reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the month of September, with comparisons:

	Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1921.
Uncolored Margarin:	Pounds.	Pounds.
Exclusively animal ..	6,332	.....
Exclusively vegetable..	15,210,387	6,945,761
Animal and vegetable..	13,965,452	9,636,407
Colored Margarin:		
Exclusively animal.....	.....	.....
Exclusively vegetable..	727,485	127,451
Animal and vegetable..	725,423	407,163

Total 30,635,079 17,116,782

Exports of margarin from the United States were as follows, countries to which less than 1,000 pounds are shipped not included:

Countries.	September, 1921.
France	18,656
Canada	80,850
Panama	7,738
Jamaica	2,925
Haiti	1,070
Japan	3,996

Total exportation to all countries—140,375 pounds.

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Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and see what quick results you get.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week was moderately active, but the undertone was a shade firmer. There were reports that soap interests had cleaned up about all the city special loose around six cents, and that there was little or nothing for sale at that figure. The volume of transactions was kept under cover, but there was plenty of evidence of the lighter offerings. There was no disposition, however, on the part of consumers to climb after supplies, and as a result the market took on a quieter aspect. At Liverpool Australian tallow was rather quiet and steady with the choice grade at 45 shillings, and good mixed at 41 shillings. At New York prime city was quoted at 4½¢ nominal, special loose at six cents, and edible eight cents nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 6@6½¢, packers' prime at 7@7½¢, and edible 7½@7¾¢, with trade in the west moderate and prices steady.

OLEO STEARINE—The market was dull and weak, with demand inactive, and owing to the dullness in compound trade. Sales were officially reported at nine cents, a drop of a half cent a pound at New York, with rumors current of sales 8½¢, but trade factors, while not denying the reports, would not confirm the transactions. At Chicago oleo was dull and quoted at 8¼@8½¢, while at New York oleo was nine cents nominal and lard stearine 13¢ nominal. The exports of tallow from New York during October were 781,200 lbs., while exports of stearine were 229,200 lbs. during the same time. Fresh export interest was slow.

OLEO OIL—Demand, both domestic and export, was slow, and the undertone was barely steady. At New York extra was quoted at 13¢ nominal, and medium 12¢. At Chicago extra was 11½@12¢.

SEE PAGE 41 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—The market was steady with the lower grades firmer, although price changes were small. The heaviness in lard was without particular influence, as there was little or no oil pressing on the market. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.02 per gallon, inedible 92¢, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 67¢, and No. 2 at 65¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market averaged firmer, owing to lighter offerings. At New York pure was quoted at 92¢ per gallon, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 67¢, and cold-pressed at \$1.25.

GREASES—The market for grease showed some improvement in demand of late, but the volume of business on the whole was not large. Exporters were again after choice white fat, but their bids were out of line. Rumors of sales of high grade yellow grease at 6¢ per lb. were current. At New York yellow and choice house were 4¼@4½¢ nominal, brown 4¼@4½¢, and white at 6¼@7¼¢, according to brand. At Chicago brown was 4@4¼¢, house at 4@4½¢, yellow 4½@5¢, and choice white 7@7¼¢.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Division Commission Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 13¼¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 13¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 13¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 13¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 16¼¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16¼¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 16¼¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 16¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 16@17¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 16@17¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg.,

13½¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 13¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 13¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 15¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 15¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 14¾¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 13¾¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 11¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 10¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 9¼¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 9¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¼¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 9¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 13¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 12¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 11¾¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 14¼¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 14¼¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 14¼¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 14¼¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14¼¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zain.)

New York, Nov. 2, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 27¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 17½¢; 10@12 lbs., 16¼¢; 12@14 lbs., 15¢; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 15¢; 10@12 lbs., 15½¢; 12@14 lbs., 14½¢; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14½¢; 12@14 lbs., 14¢; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 14½¢; 8@10 lbs., 15¢; 10@12 lbs., 15¢; 12@14 lbs., 14¢; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14¢; 12@14 lbs., 13¢; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 19¢; 10@12 lbs., 18¢; 12@14 lbs., 17¢; dressed hogs, 14¾¢; city steam lard, 10¢; compound, 11¼¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 23¢; 10@12 lbs., 22¢; 12@14 lbs., 21¢; 14@16 lbs., 20¢; skinned shoulders, 14¢; boneless butts, 20¢; Boston butts, 17¢; lean trimmings, 16¢; regular trimmings, 12¢; spare ribs, 14¢; neck ribs, 5½¢; kidneys, 5¢; livers, 3¢; pig tongues, 10¢; pig tails, 9¢.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at six chief centers, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe, Milwaukee and St. Louis, at the end of October, are reported as follows, compared to a year ago:

	Oct. 31, 1921	Oct. 31, 1920
M. pork, bris., new.....	919	155
M. pork, bris., old.....	35	5,902
Other kinds of pork.....	20,164	36,333
P. s. lard, new.....	3,157,498	3,334,580
P. s. lard, old.....	9,111,445	13,658,571
Other kinds lard.....	8,676,497	8,876,179
Total.....	20,945,440	26,069,330

DRY SALT MEATS.

Short ribs, new.....	2,286,286	340,836
Short ribs, old.....	2,962,422	1,624,375
Ex. short clears, new.....	1,533,582	1,707,526
Ex. short clears, old.....	491,260	201,661
Short clear middles.....	3,016,730	938,315
Ex. short ribs.....	588,808	455,407
D. s. fat backs.....	5,497,834	6,694,440
D. s. shoulders.....	1,037,940	3,479,738
D. s. bellies.....	39,698,942	19,265,367
Total.....	57,053,824	34,707,065

PICKLED MEATS.

S. p. hams.....	30,406,379	30,680,280
S. p. skd. hams.....	26,086,596	25,140,752
S. p. picnic.....	4,808,394	8,735,871
S. p. shoulders.....	471,645	420,853
S. p. bellies.....	16,647,913	17,743,510
Total.....	78,112,924	102,711,266
Other cut meats.....	12,597,428	40,837,873
Total cut meats.....	148,674,176	178,256,804
Decrease during October, 1921.....		43,266,844

MEXICAN LARD DUTIES.

The Mexican import duty on lard, pure or compound, has been changed from 10 to 5 centavos per kilo. Another decree changes the import duty on fresh fruits, garden stuff and fresh vegetables and tubers not specified in the tariff from 10 to 2 centavos per gross kilo.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN OCTOBER.

Reports from seven leading livestock markets for the month of October indicate that 20 per cent fewer cattle were received, compared with October, 1920, while there were 20 per cent more calves, 25 per cent more hogs and 20 per cent more sheep. For the ten months period receipts of cattle were somewhat less than in 1920; calves very little greater, hog receipts increasing from 12 to 13 million and sheep from 8 to 9 millions.

Regarding slaughters for October, 1921, those of cattle showed a material increase of 10 per cent over October, 1920, calves about the same, or 11 per cent, hogs 12 per cent, and sheep 70 per cent. For the ten months period, however, there was a slight decrease in cattle and calves slaughtered, a small increase in hogs and a 20 per cent increase in sheep. The receipts for October with comparisons are officially reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	282,521	49,987	583,370	541,076
Kansas City.....	310,866	76,261	142,231	197,649
St. Louis.....	32,528	37,340	241,267	11,099
Omaha.....	149,490	19,216	123,787	313,315
St. Joseph.....	52,698	8,171	113,938	67,305
Sioux City.....	69,724	4,991	97,372	54,355
Wichita.....	30,370	10,539	26,394	1,062

Total, 1921.....988,206 206,514 1,339,359 1,217,659

Total, 1920.....1,306,272 121,323 897,653 1,012,589

Receipts during the ten months ending October, 1921, with the same period of the previous year for comparison, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	2,394,983	640,637	6,504,168	3,994,685
Kansas City.....	1,742,504	342,947	1,871,457	1,567,758
St. Louis.....	645,909	22,139	2,870,923	553,313
Omaha.....	1,168,181	77,394	2,322,858	2,438,262
St. Joseph.....	402,282	63,845	1,392,223	803,129
Sioux City.....	191,188	36,461	313,165	25,775

Total, 1921.....6,453,038 1,381,623 15,034,704 9,382,712

Total, 1920.....6,161,815 1,108,572 12,317,076 7,905,937

Slaughters at seven leading markets during October, 1921, and 1920, according to official reports, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	184,815	44,909	442,224	362,519
Kansas City.....	111,258	26,340	160,162	127,014
St. Louis.....	34,813	13,304	79,743	29,412
Omaha.....	68,173	4,730	94,638	40,038
St. Joseph.....	30,223	5,839	65,692	51,996
Sioux City.....	16,826	4,252	60,765	27,554
Wichita.....	8,374	1,713	23,735	511

Total, 1921.....454,482 101,187 897,059 839,074

Total, 1920.....399,140 77,042 684,882 449,786

Slaughters during the ten months period ending October, 1921, at five leading centers are reported officially as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	1,410,115	598,249	4,990,417	2,905,686
Kansas City.....	827,060	196,280	1,468,227	1,189,124
St. Louis.....	682,676	30,356	1,704,457	1,472,836
Omaha.....	1,168,181	51,609	1,883,716	621,722
Sioux City.....	251,747	23,282	945,191	147,339

Total, 1921.....3,887,026 903,726 10,351,998 6,336,907

Total, 1920.....3,640,537 936,190 10,245,672 5,036,789

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Oct. 27, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales— Week Same ending week, Oct. 27, 1920.	Week Same ending week, Oct. 20, 1921.	Top price selects— Week Same ending week, Oct. 27, 1920.	Week Same ending week, Oct. 20, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.).....	5,082	6,771	7.728	\$ 9.25 \$19.25 \$ 9.50
Montreal (P. S. C.).....	2,591	2,120	3.943	9.00 10.00 10.00
Montreal (E. S. C.).....	2,862	2,563	2.421	9.00 10.00 10.00
Winnipeg.....	1,811	2,238	1.690	10.90 18.50 10.75
Calgary.....	729	173	8.21	10.90 19.25 11.25
Edmonton.....	399	123	9.14	9.25 18.75 10.25

How must tierces for pickled meats be made to comply with trade regulations? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Cotton Oil Interests Answer Tariff Argument

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24, 1921.

To those who are interested in the cottonseed oil industry:

You have, doubtless, received the circular letters referred to in a communication under date of the 10th inst., addressed to "The Cotton Oil Industry" and signed by a prominent refiner, importer and exporter of vegetable oils, whose interests are said to extend not only throughout America but to Oriental countries as well.

We are confident that a decided majority of those engaged in the cotton oil industry realize that some of the statements in the letters referred to are absolutely untenable. However, owing to the prominence of the gentlemen signing the communications, and the possibility that even a few, whose interests are vitally involved, may be misled, we have concluded that we would be remiss should we allow certain statements to remain unchallenged.

It is stated in the letters referred to above that through the operations of a protective tariff, oriental oils would be excluded from this country and would "go to Europe," where they would come in competition with our cottonseed oil and lard, and that we would "entirely lose the export business in cotton oil that has been built up during years of hard work"; that "she (Europe) would find lard too high"; that "since the passage of the emergency tariff act Italy and France have retaliated by imposing prohibitive duties on cottonseed oil"; that "without the emergency tariff" cottonseed oil today (October 10th) would sell at several cents a pound higher than it is."

The emergency tariff bill was enacted during May last, to remain effective for six months. It expires November 27th next (see note). What have been the developments, and what is the present status? We give them:

REFINED COTTON SEED OIL (BBLs.).

	1921.	1920.
Exports June, July, August, September (4 months).....	85,377	98,002
Exports August and September (2 months).....	31,747	18,780
Exports during 12 months prior to Aug. 1.....	717,190	381,897
Exports average per month.....	59,765	31,825
Domestic consumption during 12 months prior to Aug. 1.....	2,376,000	1,727,237
Domestic consumption average per month.....	198,000	143,936
On hand in United States, Aug. 1.....	578,750	744,250
Production during 12 months after Aug. 1.....	1,365,000	2,927,500
Available for domestic consumption and export 12 months following Aug. 1.....	1,943,750	3,671,750
Domestic consumption and exports, August and September.....	541,425	379,750
Average per month.....	270,712	189,875
Available for domestic consumption and export Oct. 1 to Aug. 1 (10 months).....	1,402,325	3,292,000
Average per month.....	140,232	329,200
Domestic consumption and export Oct. 1, 1920, to Aug. 1, 1921 (10 months).....	2,712,000	
Average per month.....	271,200	

LARD PRODUCTION (LBS.).

	1918.	1919.
Government inspected.....	1,008,700,000	1,113,165,000
Estimated home production not inspected.....	856,800,000	809,000,000
Total.....	1,864,700,000	1,922,165,000
	1920.	1921.
Government inspected.....	1,248,900,000	787,744,000
Estimated home production not inspected.....	794,000,000	
Total.....	2,042,900,000	

LARD EXPORTS (LBS.).

	1921.	1920.
Exports May 14 to Oct. 1 (4 months).....	354,450,000	252,190,000
Exports August and September (2 months).....	197,760,000	83,600,000
Exports period Nov. 1 to Oct. 1 (11 months).....	791,839,000	593,900,000

1921.—Since Italy and France "retaliated," 1921—Estimated production from crush of 2,000,000 seed, 300 lbs. crude oil per ton, 9 per cent refined loss. 300 lbs. crude regarded conservative on account of low oil content of seed.

1921—About period Emergency Act has been in effect.

Home production. Doubtless practically all consumed where produced.

1921—Government inspected first 6 months.

1921—Includes carry over Aug. 1, 1921, but does not contemplate any carry over Aug. 1, 1922.

Emergency Tariff and Oil Price.

You will note that the exports of cottonseed oil increased in four months, after the passage of the emergency act, 24.3

per cent, and since Italy and France retaliated the increase for two months was 69 per cent. Lard exports have increased 40 per cent, and for the year ending November 1st next the exports of lard will probably reach the enormous figure of 900,000,000 lbs., 35.8 per cent greater than previous year. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the emergency tariff has not influenced the decline in price of cotton oil.

If the domestic consumption of cottonseed oil during next twelve months (after August 1st) is equivalent only to the preceding twelve months—as indicated in the above statement the recent consumption is much greater than last year—and none is exported, there will be a shortage of 432,250 bbls. or no carryover August 1, 1922. The normal carryover is about 500,000 bbls.

It is obvious that large quantities of "foreign vegetable oils must be imported to supply the deficit of cottonseed oil indicated. Should the Government admit such imports without duty? Certainly not, especially when our agricultural, dairying and crude cotton oil interests would be seriously injured, and the National Treasury deprived of the duties.

We give it as the result of careful calculation that the crude cottonseed oil, now held by the crude mills and to be produced from seed already purchased and in store, has cost fully 2 cents per lb. more than the present market price. Therefore, to annul the protection which the emergency act now affords, or to fail to incorporate in the permanent tariff act adequate protection, would only result in financial disaster to the crude cottonseed oil industry.

Permit us, therefore, to urge you to write immediately to your senators and congressmen and ask some of your friends to do likewise, petitioning them to support not only a continuance of the emergency tariff until the permanent bill is passed, but to see to it that the duties on foreign vegetable oils, copra (dried coconut meats), soy beans, peanuts, etc.—see copy of brief which we sent you some time ago—that we have stipulated in briefs filed with the Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees, are incorporated in the permanent tariff act—this in order that domestic production of edible oils may be stimulated; that the crude cotton oil industry may not suffer disaster, and the National Treasury deprived of a very substantial amount of revenue.

Very respectfully,

J. P. Barnett, Opelousas, La.
J. E. Byram, Alexandria, La.
Geo. W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.
Jno. A. Hudgens, Pelzer, S. C.
C. N. Lanier, Talladega, Ala.
J. G. Lindsay, Norman, Okla.
L. F. Martin, Phoenix, Ariz.
L. G. Neal, Atlanta, Ga.
W. S. Roberts, Memphis, Tenn.
Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.
J. H. Whitley, Whitakers, N. C.
Henry E. Watkins, Atlanta, Ga.
R. K. Wooten, Chickasha, Okla.
Ed. Woodall, Hillsboro, Tex.
Members of Crude Cottonseed Oil Tariff Committee.

W. M. Hutchinson, Sec'y to Committee.

NOTE.—Since the above was written press dispatches indicate that the House has adopted resolution continuing Emergency Tariff Act until February 1, 1922. This act, as you probably know, provides duties only as follows: Peanut oil, 26c per gal.; cottonseed, soy bean, coconut oils, 20c per gal.; unshelled and shelled peanuts, 3c and 4c per pound, respectively. There is no duty on soy beans and copra included in the act.

The permanent tariff act now in process of formation stipulates only 2c per pound on cottonseed, coconut, soy bean oils; 25c per pound on peanut oil; 3c per pound on unshelled and 4c per pound on shelled peanuts. As far as we are aware no duty has been scheduled on copra and soy beans. It is imperative to have a duty on vegetable oil-producing materials, as well as the oils, otherwise such materials will be imported, the oil expressed therefrom in this country and the effect of any tariff on the oils will be practically inoperative. Write your congressmen and senators with reference to this vital matter.—The Committee.

TEXAS OIL MILLS LACK SEED. More Planting Seed Being Saved Back Than Usual.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 21, 1921.—Crop conditions are such that many of the mills start up and run for a little while and then close down either permanently or until they can accumulate some more seed. This makes it hard for the superintendents to show good work on an average, but the average reports show fairly good work in spite of this.

Probably a comparison of crop reports giving the total amount of seed available will be misleading if used to show amount of seed to be crushed by direct proportion. Under prevailing conditions probably even more planting seed is being saved back than usual. On as low a total crop of seed as Texas has this year, the planting seed becomes an item that can not be overlooked.

Analysis for the month:

CAKE AND MEAL.

	Moist.	Am- monia.	Pro- tein.	Stand- ard.
Avg. all mills.....	7.69	8.63	44.41	6.51 .75
Best average.....	8.47	8.29	42.60	5.13 .02
Worst average.....	7.17	9.07	46.05	8.06 .80
Avg. this month last year.....	8.45	8.55	43.95	6.71 .78
Annual avg. last year.....	8.39	8.52	43.84	6.87 .81

HULLS.

	Whole seed and oil in hulls.	Total Loss.	Stand- ard.
Avg. all mills.....	.01	.32	.37
Best average.....	.41	.44	.117
Worst average.....	2.32	2.00	.42
Avg. this month last year.....	.06	.82	.87
Annual avg. last year.....	.05	.90	.96

SEED.

	Ammonia in seed.	Gals. oil 8%.	Lbs. cake 100 lbs. seed.	Stand- ard.
Avg. all mills.....	7.25	4.25	19.35	41.5
Best average.....	8.74	4.04	21.34	46.5
Worst average.....	6.58	4.43	18.27	38.7
Avg. this month last year.....	9.12	4.07	19.81	42.6
Annual avg. last year.....	10.33	4.01	19.37	41.5

CRUDE OIL.

	Refining loss.	Color.	Acid free.
Average all mills.....	7.6	5.9	1.4
Best average.....	5.3	5.2	.5
Worst average.....	16.2	11.3	5.2
Average this month last year.....	9.7	7.3	1.9
Annual average last year.....	9.5	7.6	1.9

OLEO AND DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exports of dairy products, oleomargarine and eggs from the United States for the month of September, 1921, by countries of destination are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

	Butter, lbs.	Oleomargarine, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Eggs, dozens.
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	18,656	52,606	.....
Germany.....	48	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland and Danzig.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	.....	.....	82,459	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	44,403	.....
Turkey in Europe.....	.....	.....	486	222,000
United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	1,224	80,850	29,286	230,842
Panama.....	41,637	7,738	19,929	49,689
Mexico.....	51,087	.....	88,175	736,235
Jamaica.....	3,919	2,925	20,973	270
Trinidad and Tobago.....	41,082	.....	12,943	.....
Cuba.....	46,636	.....	60,324	1,173,600
Haiti.....	33,825	1,070	5,316	.....
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Guiana.....	25,101	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China.....	8,572	.....	34,521	.....
Straits Settlements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	336	.....	8,412	.....
Japan.....	6,984	3,996	8,348	.....
Philippine Islands.....	15,916	500	6,660	.....
Other countries.....	100,516	24,640	49,854	9,335
Total Sept., 1921.....	376,283	140,375	524,909	2,421,971
Sept., 1920.....	327,482	557,273	362,791	3,028,719

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Active and Weaker—Crude Easier—Cash Demand Slow—Lard Heavy, Notwithstanding Decrease in Stocks—Chicago Inaugurates Futures Trading in Oil—Refiners Dominating Market.

Operations in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange have been on a gradually increasing scale, with more general interest in evidence, but with refiners apparently in control. The upturns have met considerable persistent selling from refining sources, partly in the way of hedge pressure, and this constant selling not only weakened the market, but resulted in considerable less confidence on the part of leading longs, some of whom have liquidated and taken the other side. The market, however, was not without speculative support, and the attitude of professional shorts to cover on the small breaks tended to keep the declines in check.

The refiners' selling checked the bulges, but the main feature in the situation appeared to be the very limited demand for cash oil and compound, the heaviness in the western lard market, and the renewal of weakness in grains, all of the latter going to new low levels for the season, led

by wheat, excepting corn, which was within a fraction of the extreme lows. From a speculative standpoint conditions all appeared to be against the market, except the tightness with which crude oil was held by the south, but even in the latter quarter there was a weakening in values, when futures started to decline.

There is no doubting the sincerity of those working against the market. Predictions are freely heard from some prominent quarters that cottonseed oil is too far out of line compared with other food-stuffs, and that cotton oil values must get closer to a normal parity to stimulate demand, particularly as there is no prospect of any shortage of oils for the immediate future. The tendency to increase cotton crop estimates to between 7,000,000 and 7,500,000 bales naturally increases the cotton oil supply, roughly some 200,000 to 250,000 bbls. for the season, while the fact that cotton oil continues around or slightly above lard levels, is beginning to be felt somewhat, and though not as greatly as the bears had anticipated, to affect consumption. In other words the situation is statistically strong, but economically weak.

With the early movement of seed and cotton, no matter what the October consumption might be, current estimates running from 175,000 to 200,000 bbls., the probabilities are all in favor of a good in-

crease in the visible supply. This early movement of seed and crude has naturally put more hedge weight on the market early this season than would ordinarily occur under normal marketing conditions, and it is the hedging load that is filling up the speculative demand, and supplying quantities which are not readily digested under present world conditions.

Were it not for the aggressive attitude of some of the leading longs, cotton oil prices would have responded more greatly to the selling than they have, for it goes without saying that the selling has been of a materially better class than the buying. The south has been on both sides in a liberal way, while Wall Street interests are reported to have taken the long side on the break.

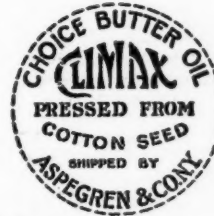
Crude oil was extremely tight for a time, with nothing for sale, with $7\frac{1}{4}$ c bid throughout the belt, and sales at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c in the valley and Texas for deferred shipment. However, sales in the southeast later took place at 7.05c, while the valley was quoted at $7\frac{1}{8}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c, and Texas at $7\frac{1}{8}$ @ $7\frac{3}{8}$ c for prompt shipment. There were bids in the local market at times from Texas sources at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c for January shipment crude, but this was looked upon as propaganda, or efforts to hold the market, and several of the leading local traders offered crude openly short at that figure, provided the buyers would put up original margins. It was said that the south, particularly Texas, was selling

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spot, in prompt shipment crude oil, and buying future crude, rather than buy in the New York futures market, because no margins were required on the crude oil operations.

The lard stocks at Chicago decreased nearly 18,500,000 lbs. during October, and on November 1 totaled 15,330,000 lbs. against 18,266,000 last year. The enormous decrease in the stocks reflected the persistent demand of late, but was looked upon as against values, as without stocks there was no incentive for the packers to hold prices or support the market, and with provisions on the down grade there were the possibilities of getting cheaper hogs.

The hog movement was irregular, heavy at times and lighter than expected at others. With corn and lard down, it was thought that it would be difficult to hold hogs, and likewise difficult to advance oil, under such conditions. Private estimates placed the corn crop at from 3,107,000,000 bu. to 3,125,000,000 bu., while the carry-over of old corn was estimated around 210,000,000 bu., or a record carry-over, and furnished a total corn supply for the season close to a record, and one that will make it difficult to considerably enhance corn values.

As a result, cotton oil was placed on a level where it has to glide along on its own merits, with a plentiful supply in sight for the immediate future, a considerable falling off in cash trade, and a labor situation which, notwithstanding reports, to say the least is improving extremely slowly. Should the cash demand revive, or prices reach a level where the trade would again take hold, a different position would exist, but until this occurs there are going to be two sides to the market.

Cottonseed oil trading was inaugurated at Chicago with moderate transactions transpiring in the May delivery. The west reported packing interests as sellers, and eastern interests as buyers. The New York cotton oil trade, however, displayed little interest in the Chicago market, was confused as to whether delivery was in tanks or barrels, and was not satisfied with the Chicago contract.

While Chicago claims to be the logical place for the market, the New York trade disputes this to a man, and points out that Chicago is not the big consuming center, as claimed, and that the bulk of the compound lard produced is made outside of the western city. However, there are those who believe there is room for two markets, and with the large refining interests inclined to favor the New York market, it is generally believed that it will be difficult to work up a big cotton oil trade, as a good part of the business is controlled by New York cotton houses,

who are not likely to send their business to Chicago.

Recently the tendency has been to revise upwards the cotton crop production. Sentiment of late, and some private reports, have indicated a possible crop of 7,000,000 to 7,500,000 bales.

As a result, and assuming that the government has underestimated the crop, although many southern reports cling to the low figures, we give the possible cotton oil supplies on the assumption of 7,300,000 bales of cotton, for what they are worth.

Carry over old oil August 1, 698,720 bbls.

Assuming cotton crop, 7,300,000 bales.

Available seed supplies, 3,285,000 tons.

Seed necessary for planting new crop and other uses, 750,000 tons.

Seed available for crush, 2,535,000 tons.

Seed averages, 310 lbs. of crude oil per ton, giving crude oil supplies of 785,850,000 lbs.

Average refining loss, nine per cent, or 70,726,500 lbs.

Deducting a refining loss from crude supplies, makes available 715,123,500 lbs. of refined cotton oil, equal to 1,787,809 bbls. of 400 lbs. each.

Actual consumption first two months, 542,000 bbls. Estimated October consumption, 200,000 bbls. Total three months, 742,000 bbls., or 43,280 bbls. more than the carry-over August 1st.

Carry-over, 698,720 bbls.; possible crush this year, 1,787,809 bbls.; total supplies, 2,486,529 bbls.

Deducting actual consumption two months of 542,000 bbls.; October estimated consumption, 200,000 bbls., or 742,000 bbls. from the total supplies would apparently leave 1,744,529 bbls. for the next nine months' consumption and carry-over, or 193,836 bbls. per month, without figuring on a carry-over.

A normal carry-over is figured at 500,000 to 600,000 bbls. Taking the smaller carry-over figure for next August 1 away from the supplies remaining for the next nine months there appears to be on this basis an average monthly supply of 138,281 bbls.

There are few in the trade, however, who look for a normal carry-over this year on account of the short crop and crush.

COTTONSEED OIL—New York transactions:

Thursday, October 27, 1921.

Spot	Sales	Range		Closing
		High	Low	Bid. Asked.
Oct. ....	.....	.....	.....	840 a 875
Nov. ....	.....	.....	.....	840 a 900
Dec. ....	.....	.....	.....	860 a 865
Jan.	1200	883	875	881 a 883
Feb.	2700	894	887	893 a 894
Mar. ....	.....	.....	.....	900 a 904
Apr.	3500	915	909	914 a 916
May ....	.....	.....	.....	919 a 921
June	5700	933	925	933 a 934
Total sales 13,300. Prime Crude S. E., 725 bid.				

Friday, October 28, 1921.

Spot	Sales	Range		Closing
		High	Low	Bid. Asked.
Nov. ....	.....	.....	.....	825 a 875
Dec.	800	865	850	855 a 860
Jan.	3100	895	880	892 a 893
Feb.	6300	908	892	902 a 903
Mar. ....	.....	.....	.....	905 a 909
Apr.	7100	930	915	921 a 922
May ....	.....	.....	.....	924 a 927
June	5300	950	933	940 a 942
Total sales 23,800. Prime Crude S. E., 725 sales.				

Saturday, October 29, 1921.

Spot	Sales	Range		Closing
		High	Low	Bid. Asked.
Nov. ....	.....	.....	.....	830 a 875
Dec.	200	850	842	842 a 850
Jan.	1400	887	885	883 a 886
Feb.	2300	898	895	894 a 895
Mar. ....	.....	.....	.....	898 a 905
Apr.	2000	917	916	915 a 916
May	100	922	922	918 a 922
June	3200	939	936	937 a 938
Total sales 9,600. Prime Crude S. E., 725 bid.				

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Monday, October 31, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.	
Spot			825 a 875	
Nov.	300	842 840	840 a 848	
Dec.	3400	885 880	882 a 883	
Jan.	3200	900 892	899 a 900	
Feb.			900 a 910	
Mar.	2600	922 915	918 a 921	
Apr.			920 a 926	
May	3900	943 934	939 a 940	
June			945 a 955	

Total sales 15,000. Prime Crude S. E., 725@750.

Tuesday, November 1, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.	
Spot			825 a 875	
Nov.	1000	840 840	840 a 850	
Dec.	4600	882 869	870 a 873	
Jan.	5300	898 883	883 a 884	
Feb.			885 a 892	
Mar.	8200	920 905	906 a 907	
Apr.	1000	910 910	909 a 912	
May	3600	938 926	926 a 927	
June			930 a 948	

Total sales 24,300. Prime Crude S. E., 725 bid.

Wednesday, November 2, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.	
Spot			840 a 900	
Nov.			840 a 870	
Dec.	7100	870 856	863 a 864	
Jan.	5100	880 870	877 a 878	
Feb.	200	880 880	880 a 888	
Mar.	4800	900 891	898 a 899	
Apr.			900 a 905	
May	8700	920 912	916 a 918	
June			920 a 930	

Total sales 30,900. Prime Crude S. E., 705 sales.

Thursday, November 3, 1921.

Cottonseed oil closed 5 to 10 points net lower. Sales, 17,000 bbls. Prime crude, 7.00c sales; prime summer yellow, spot, 8.25@8.75c; December, 8.53c; March, 8.90c, and May, 9.09c, all bid.

COCOANUT OIL—The market this week has been rather quiet and unsettled, with the undertone barely steady. Manila reported important Philippine factors again buying copra. At New York copra was 4½@4¾c nominal. Ceylon grade in barrels at New York was 9½@9½c, tanks coast 7½c, Cochin barrels 10½@11c, tanks 9½c, edible 11½@12c.

SOYA BEAN OIL—With supplies extremely light, operations in soya bean oil are limited. At New York crude was quoted at 9@9¼c in barrels, blown 9½c, Pacific coast tanks 7½c, and deodorized 10½@10¾c.

PEANUT OIL—The south continued to offer domestic peanut oil in a limited way. Offerings of crude oil were tightly held for a time, but crude cotton oil weakened toward the middle of the week, with southeastern sales at close to seven cents. At New York crude peanut in barrels was quoted at 10¼@10½c, tanks mill 8@8¼c, refined in barrels 11½c, and Oriental peanut tanks coast 8¼@8½c, with little available.

PALM OIL—The market continued without any special feature, although there was a slight improvement in spot demand. At New York Lagos was quoted 7@7¼c and Niger 6¼c. Imported palm kernel was 8@8¼c, the weakness being due, it was said, to re-sale offerings of oil held in Germany.

CORN OIL—Little trade is passing, and the market is barely steady. November shipment f. o. b. mills in the middle west sold recently at 7¾c, sellers' tanks. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 10¼c, tanks 8c, and refined in barrels 11¼@11½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Southeast crude 7.05c sales; valley, 7½@7¼c; Texas, 7¼@7¾c, prompt shipment. Texas Bleachable was offered at 8¼c f. o. b. New Orleans, equal to 7.5c Texas common points. Prime summer yellow spot, barrels, New York, 9@9¼c.

CHICAGO COTTON OIL MARKET.

Cottonseed oil trading at Chicago opened dull, both offering and demand being light. On Monday March shipment of prime summer yellow bleachable was inactive and closed at 8.65c asked to 3 points over Saturday's closing. May shipment had a little business, at 3 points advance over Saturday. On Tuesday, while offerings were fairly plentiful, buyers displayed little interest, with a decline resulting of 5 points. No trading was done in March shipment of prime summer yellow bleachable, but there was a better inquiry for cottonseed oil, and prices were a bit easier. On Wednesday the situation was somewhat mixed and some slight advances were made. Thursday's market was weaker and closed 6 points lower. Trading was largely in the way of selling on the theory that oil is too high as compared with lard. Spreading between oil and lard also was a feature. Total sales were 800,000 lbs. A fair quantity of oil is reported as headed for Chicago. March was 8.54 at the close. May opened at 8.66, sold to 8.69, only to react and close at 8.65.

Saturday, October 29, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.60	8.65	8.55	8.62
May	8.70	8.77	8.70	8.72

Monday, October 31, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.65	8.70	8.60	8.65
May	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75

Tuesday, November 1, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.60
May	8.70	8.71	8.70	8.71

Wednesday, November 2, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.55	8.70	8.65	8.55
May	8.70	8.71	8.65	8.71

Thursday, November 3, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.66	8.69	8.65	8.67
May	8.66	8.69	8.65	8.67

(See page 41 for Friday's markets.)

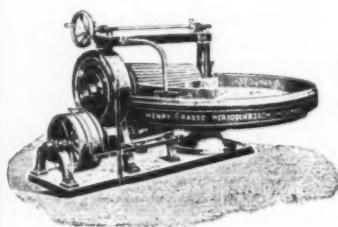
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Tariff on Peanut Oil

By John B. Gordon,

Bureau of Raw Materials for American
Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourth installment of a brief prepared for presentation to Congress in its consideration of tariff schedules. The first installment began discussion of the effect of importations of peanut oil on the domestic peanut industry.)

Cost of Labor in Crushing Peanuts.

In one or two of the briefs submitted by the peanut growers' associations in which they mistakenly prescribed high duties on imported peanut oil as a benefit to domestic peanut oil, reference is made to the cheap labor of the orient.

Reference is also made to the unsanitary conditions of production of peanut oil in the orient, "diseased Asiatics," etc., which may be set aside as sheer nonsense but which if for the sake of argument were conceded to be true would be absolutely discounted by the fact that vegetable oils before use in edible products pass through refining and deodorization processes, the latter under tremendous heat, and complete sterilization results, and as for those vegetable oils used in soaps, the microbe has yet to be found which has the hardihood to exist in a cake of soap.

The cost of crushing peanuts in America is in the vicinity of 6 per cent. By some peanut crushers who are members of this bureau it is estimated at 7 per cent of the total cost of the oil produced. * * *

Establishing a figure in the vicinity of 6 per cent as the labor cost of producing peanut oil it can be seen that even if the oriental crusher obtained his labor for nothing he would not have an advantage over the American crusher whose more modern machinery and greater skill of labor employed will insure a cheaper cost of production.

Moreover the domestic crusher has advantages far greater than any which the foreign crusher could possibly enjoy, in his close proximity to the market for his oil and cake, lower freight rates, ability to ship his product in bulk and through suitable location of his mills to best supply the needs of the several consuming markets of the country.

Present Duty on Imported Peanut Oil More Than Double American Labor Cost.

The normal market value of peanut oil may be said to range around 6 cents per pound f. o. b. mill or f. o. b. cars at port of entry. The duty of 6 cents per gallon on peanut oil amounts to 80 cents per hundred. With peanut oil at \$6 per hundred the duty amounts to over 13 per cent ad valorem or more than double the American crusher's labor cost.

With a duty of one-half the present duty of 3 cents per gallon which would equal 40 cents per hundred pounds or 6½ per cent ad valorem the whole question of the domestic crusher's labor cost could be discounted. Anything over 3 cents per gallon or 40 cents per hundred is, there-

fore, in excess of the needs of any protection required and in the nature of a subsidy.

Duty on Peanut Oil Larger Than Apparent.

In the levying of a duty upon peanut oil or other vegetable oil used for edible purposes it must be considered that these oils must be refined before use and that a loss to the refiner of from 5 to 12 per cent of the edible oil occurs, making the finished oil carry a higher tax than is indicated.

Transportation Charges on Oriental Oil.

The cost of transporting oriental peanut oil from Tsing Tau, China, the principal source, to the Cincinnati district, main consuming center of the United States, is as follows: Packages, 2-5 gallon tins and case, cost (gold), 55 cents; ocean freight, at \$6 per cubic ton, accommodating 1,150 pounds actual oil, 50 cents; marine insurance, one-fourth per cent (value \$5), \$.0125; leakage in voyage, 2 per cent average, 10 cents; handling at American port of entry, 25 cents; freight, port of entry to destination, \$1.05.

It will, therefore, be seen that the cost of transportation alone from the foreign point of origin to the American center of consumption is \$2.46¼ per 100 pounds.

The cost of transporting our domestic oil from southern points to this same consuming center in the Cincinnati district is only \$0.31½ per 100 pounds.

From the foregoing it will be seen that oriental peanut oil must bear a transportation charge of \$2.46¼ per 100 pounds or 18½ cents per gallon while our domestic peanut oil bears a transportation charge of only 2½ cents per gallon or an advantage of 16 cents per gallon, which, on the basis of a normal market, is more than 35 per cent. When the present 6 cents per gallon duty on peanut oil is added the advantage of the domestic product through the combined action of transportation cost and the import duty is approximately 48 per cent on a normal valuation. When it is considered that at least 6 per cent of the oil will be lost in refining upon which refining loss duty has been paid the advantage of the domestic peanut oil over the imported runs over 50 per cent.

The domestic producer of peanut oil is not in need of the protection which he now enjoys and the problem of increasing



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domestic production is not one of protection. * * *

Nut Industry and Not Oil Industry.

It is doubtful if we can ever have in America an important domestic peanut oil industry which will crush peanuts of purely domestic origin. We produced fair volumes of domestic peanut oil from domestic peanuts under stimulus of abnormal war values but it is highly improbable now that values have receded that it will be found profitable to devote extensive acreage to the production of peanuts solely for oil purposes and in competition with our domestic cottonseed oil industry.

Cottonseed oil is completely interchangeable with peanut oil. Cottonseed is a by-product, not a principal crop. In the growing of peanuts the problem of profit rests with the price secured for the nuts. For peanut producers there are no paying by-products. The small amount of peanut hay harvested per acre is worth only three or four dollars. If the peanut farmer receives a good price for his nuts he garners a profit on the acreage planted.

We cannot say definitely that American farm lands will prove too expensive on which to grow a main crop which is primarily an oil producing crop. Whether such a crop can successfully compete with the enormous volume of our domestic cottonseed oil production, which is made from a by-product, no cotton being grown and picked for the seed alone, is a matter of conjecture. From a fairly good general knowledge of American agriculture, however, we conclude that while many billion bushels of peanuts will be grown in the United States and that the cultivation of this crop will be in every way encouraged, that the nuts grown will be very largely used by the nut trade, i. e., the confectioner, the peanut roaster and the peanut butter manufacturer, leaving only a small and varying quantity for the peanut crushing mill.

It is for the above reason that we state that the American peanut growing indus-

try should logically, and in all probability will, remain a nut industry.

It has been demonstrated that heavy crops of domestic peanuts ranging well over 30,000,000 bushels can be almost entirely absorbed by the nut trade at prices which yield a profit comparing very favorably with that received on other agricultural produce.

The existence of a fully defined domestic peanut oil industry crushing both domestic and imported peanuts will be a valuable aid to the southern peanut producer. In seasons when an especially heavy crop leaves a small surplus of nuts beyond that which the nut trade can absorb this surplus can be marketed to the crushing mills, thereby sustaining the market for peanuts for the nut trade. To assure a definite market for the peanuts which are to go into the hands of the crusher the free importation of crushing peanuts must be allowed in order to keep that crusher operating upon peanuts year in and year out, regardless of whether the domestic peanut crop is entirely absorbed by the confectioners and roasters.

The present permanent duty of 6 cents per gallon has not, strictly speaking, been tried out under normal conditions. Shortly after the duty went into effect the world war began. During 1914 and 1915, when the price of peanut oil remained around six and seven cents, the importations were comparatively light, only about 7,000,000 pounds entering in 1914 and slightly over 6,000,000 pounds in 1915. It was not until the inflated prices occasioned by the war were attained in 1917 that any material importations of peanut oil were made but it required a price of 15 cents per pound, the average price prevailing in that year, to enable 27,405,000 pounds to enter, and it was not until an average price of 19½ cents per pound was reached in 1919 that really heavy imports of peanut oil were made. These prices, however, can be seen to be the most rampant of war inflated prices. They will never be seen

again, barring the appearance of another world cataclysm.

The normal price of peanut oil is around 6 cents per pound or virtually half of the price at which imports began to enter the country in any considerable volume.

The present duty, therefore, to be other than a semi-embargo under normal conditions and to yield revenue would have to be cut in half or reduced to 3 cents per gallon or 40 cents per 100 pounds. This rate of duty would likewise dispose of any possible disparity between the labor costs of the domestic crusher and foreign crusher.

We respectfully petition the committee to reduce the present duty on peanut oil from 6 cents per gallon to 3 cents per gallon or 40 cents per hundred pounds (the duty is more appropriately expressed in its relation to pounds rather than gallons as the term gallon is not used in peanut oil market parlance).

While we will petition the committee in a separate brief, which will be submitted when Schedule 7 is reached, to allow the importation of peanuts for crushing purposes, free of duty, with proper safeguards against similar entry of peanuts which will enter into competition with our domestic peanuts used by the confectioners and roasters, or nut trade, we also further request in this brief the free importation of peanuts for crushing purposes.

COMPOSITION OF COTTONSEED.

A new scientific study of the composition of cottonseed has just been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The book is the work of Charles F. Cresswell, formerly specialist in marketing vegetable oils of the Bureau of Markets, and George L. Bidwell, chemist in charge of the cattle food laboratory in the Bureau of Chemistry. The subject is treated in some 221 pages, including 11 maps.

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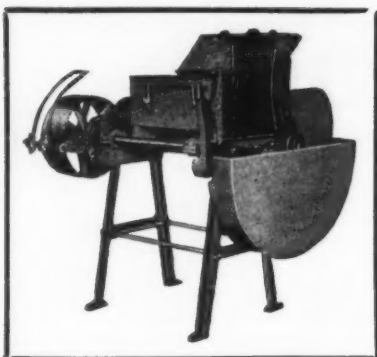
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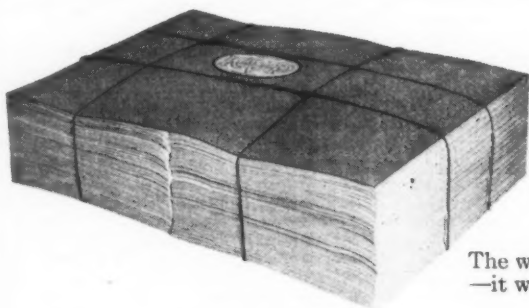
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EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of vegetable oils from the port of New York during the month of September, 1921, were as follows by countries of destination:

COCOA BUTTER OIL—Mexico, 722 gal.; Cuba, 576 gal.; China, 74 gal.; Japan, 19,

493 gal.; Australia, 15,984 gal.; total, 36,765 gal.

CORN OIL—Italy, 192,500 lbs.; Costa Rica, 6,775 lbs.; Guatemala, 5,775 lbs.; Panama, 47,700 lbs.; Jamaica, 24,840 lbs.; Trinidad, 9,750 lbs.; Cuba, 47,041 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,275 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 4,360 lbs.; San Domingo, 40,202 lbs.; Colombia, 750 lbs.; New Zealand,

7,570 lbs.; British South Africa, 40,940 lbs.; total, 429,468 lbs.

COTTONSEED OIL—Denmark, 957,330 lbs.; France, 391,196 lbs.; Germany, 246,989 lbs.; Greece, 343,529 lbs.; Italy, 359,419 lbs.; Norway, 579,839 lbs.; Roumania, 61,420 lbs.; Sweden, 169,871 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 542,239 lbs.; Costa Rica, 10,900 lbs.; Guatemala, 320 lbs.; Honduras, 225 lbs.; Nicaragua, 2,550 lbs.; Panama, 84,329 lbs.; Salvador, 10,725 lbs.; Mexico, 11,069 lbs.; Newfoundland, 76,305 lbs.; Jamaica, 7,975 lbs.; Trinidad, 2,190 lbs.; Cuba, 161,261 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 4,001 lbs.; French West Indies, 173,374 lbs.; Haiti, 9,575 lbs.; San Domingo, 45,353 lbs.; Argentina, 145,888 lbs.; Colombia, 1,156 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 25,055 lbs.; French Guiana, 33,729 lbs.; Peru, 648 lbs.; Uruguay, 192,685 lbs.; Australia, 3,700 lbs.; British South Africa, 3,750 lbs.; total, 4,672,077 lbs.

LINSEED OIL—Costa Rica, 303 gal.; Guatemala, 120 gal.; Honduras, 760 gal.; Nicaragua, 200 gal.; Panama, 3,279 gal.; Mexico, 3,978 gal.; Barbados, 52 gal.; British West Indies, 152 gal.; Cuba, 9,778 gal.; Danish West Indies, 102 gal.; Haiti, 532 gal.; Chile, 55 gal.; San Domingo, 250 gal.; Colombia, 1,300 gal.; Ecuador, 20 gal.; British Guiana, 10 gal.; Venezuela, 2,016 gal.; China, 650 gal.; Belgian Congo, 10 gal.; total, 23,567 gal.

COCOANUT OIL—Panama, 150 lbs.; Mexico, 39,219 lbs.; Cuba, 10,405 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,827 lbs.; Chile, 2,100 lbs.; China, 206 lbs.; Japan, 6,600 lbs.; total, 60,507 lbs.

PEANUT OIL—Sweden, 76,076 lbs.; total, 76,076 lbs.

OTHER VEGETABLE OILS—Total, \$14,734.

VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of vegetable oils at New York in September are reported as follows by countries of source:

COCOANUT OIL—Dutch East Indies, 50 gal.; total, 50 gal.

LINSEED OIL—Belgium, 20,573 gal.; Netherlands, 89,476 gal.; England, 903,635 gal.; Scotland, 7,452 gal.; total, 1,021,166 gal.

OLIVE OIL—France, 21,304 gal.; Greece, 63,037 gal.; Italy, 170,286 gal.; Spain, 138,071 gal.; Italy in Africa, 600 gal.; Greece in Asia, 994 gal.; Palestine, 51 gal.; total, 394,343 gal.

PEANUT OIL—Hong Kong, 1,279 gal.; total, 1,279 gal.

RAPESEED OIL—France, 251 gal.; England, 41,563 gal.; British India, 302 gal.; Japan, 45,942 gal.; total, 88,058 gal.

PALM OIL—England, 330,470 gal.; British West Africa, 1,820 gal.; total, 332,290 gal.

OTHER VEGETABLE OILS—Total, \$771.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 1, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4¼c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3¼@4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¼@5c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¼@2½c lb.; talc, 1¾@2c lb.; silex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 7½@7¾c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.20@1.25 gal.; olive oil foots, 8¾@9c lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11½@12c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¾@10¼c lb.; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 9¾@10c lb.; soya bean oil, 8¾@9¼c lb.; corn oil, nominal, 10@10¼c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 11½@11¾c lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks f.o.b. mills, 8@8¼c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 11½@12c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 9c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8@8¼c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 14@14¼c lb.; prime packers grease, nominal, 4½@4¾c lb.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were extremely inactive late in the week and barely steady. With the grain stump less active, cash demand smaller, export clearances and the larger hog movement, the hog price trend was downward.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was fairly active and rather heavy, influenced by grain stump, weaker crude cottonseed oil markets pressure from refiners at times, and a generally bearish feeling. Refiners' brokers covered on the breaks, checking these backs. The trade is looking for a sharp break this month. Packers talking much lower prices south for lard and oil, also hogs south, supported the market on breaks and no important liquidation occurred. Southeast crude cottonseed oil dropped to seven cents sales in the valley, and Texas 7½ cents nominal cash. Trade was slow. There were sales of ten cars of stearine at 8½ cents to compound interests reported, and two thousand tons of palm oil at practically one cent below the market to soap interests.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil at New York on Friday: December, \$8.54@8.56; January, \$8.70@8.71; March, \$8.90@8.92; May, \$9.10@9.11.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil at Chicago on Friday: March, 8.60; May, 8.71.

Tallow.

Special loose, 6c.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales at 8½c. Extra oleo oil, 13c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 4, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$10.40@10.50; Middle West, \$10.30@10.40; city steam, \$9.75@10.00; refined continent, \$11.75; South American, \$12.00; Brazil kegs, \$13.00; compound, \$10.75@11.00.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Nov. 4, 1921.—Copro fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 4, 1921.—(By Cable).—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 80s; shoulders' picnic, —; hams, long cut, 120s; hams, American cut, 125s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 94s; bacon, short clears, 92s; bacon, Wiltshire, 85s; Australian tallow, 41s@45s; spot lard, 76s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Nov. 4, 1921.—(By Cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 44s 6d; crude, 40s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Nov. 4, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 62,682 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 40,467; to the Continent, 31,076; to other ports, none.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 3, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 7c bid, 7½c asked. Offerings light, seed steady. Meal, 7 per cent, \$33.00; 8 per cent, \$35.00. Loose hulls, \$8.00; sacked, \$10.00; all short on f. o. b. mill points.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 29, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,339	16,100	18,396
Swift & Co.	6,434	15,300	24,674
Morris & Co.	6,791	13,500	11,254
Wilson & Co.	4,697	12,100	11,177
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	338	7,700	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,339	8,400	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	3,013	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	5,600 hogs;	Miller & Hart,	.....
4,200 hogs;	Independent Packing Co.,	3,500 hogs;	.....
Loyd, Lunham & Co.	6,900 hogs;	Western Packing &	.....
Provision Co.	19,500 hogs;	Roberts & Oake,	4,600
hogs; others.	13,300 hogs.	.....	.....

KANSAS CITY.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,082	6,752	367
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,808	4,223	2,346
Fowler Packing Co.	1,396	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	6,318	6,998	1,059
Swift & Co.	7,093	5,395	2,769
Wilson & Co.	5,076	4,478	1,813
Local butchers	881	1,572	119

OMAHA.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,115	3,404	4,347
Swift & Co.	3,191	4,391	10,626
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,286	6,232	8,406
Armour & Co.	3,139	4,161	.....
Bold Packing Co.	1,474	3,611	588
Swartz & Co.	.....	554	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	3,373	.....
Others	9,739	35,828	.....

ST. LOUIS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,430	6,072	2,679
Swift & Co.	3,719	7,929	2,915
Morris & Co.	3,555	521	401
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,189	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	591	.....	136
American Packing Co.	1,105	.....	.....
East Side Packing Co.	220	3,691	.....
Krey Packing Co.	189	.....	35
Hell Packing Co.	68	2,745	.....
Sieloff Packing Co.	35	.....	43
Butchers	833	31,122	1,512

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Oct. 29, 1921:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	38,233
Kansas City	33,549
Omaha	13,335
East St. Louis	8,047
St. Joseph	7,525
St. Louis	4,994
Cudahy	1,000
South St. Paul	18,219
Philadelphia	2,767
Indianapolis	2,005
New York and Jersey City	4,086
Oklahoma City	4,883

HOGS.	
Chicago	130,446
Kansas City	30,376
Omaha	25,255
East St. Louis	28,627
St. Joseph	27,041
St. Louis	16,423
Cudahy	12,614
Cedar Rapids	7,800
South St. Paul	53,587
Fort Worth	4,000
Philadelphia	19,600
Indianapolis	25,109
New York and Jersey City	39,312
Oklahoma City	27,786
Milwaukee	15,900
Cincinnati	17,600

SHEEP.	
Chicago	66,915
Kansas City	8,413
Omaha	29,633
East St. Louis	3,753
St. Joseph	12,012
St. Louis	7,204
Cudahy	589
South St. Paul	19,322
Philadelphia	7,577
Indianapolis	346
New York and Jersey City	46,868
Oklahoma City	131

CHICAGO COTTONSEED OIL RULES.

Misunderstanding has grown up as to whether cottonseed oil for delivery is regular in tanks or in barrels on the Chicago Board of Trade. The standard is prime summer yellow, in barrels. A single contract shall be 60,000 pounds contained in 160 barrels. *This is stated in Rule XXVIII, Section 16, which is as follows:

Standard cottonseed oil regular for delivery, shall be prime summer yellow of a quality equal to the requirements provided in the regulations covering the trade in cottonseed oil and similar products. A single contract shall be sixty thousand (60,000) pounds contained in one hundred and sixty (160) barrels of a size and quality provided in the requirements covering trade in cottonseed oil and similar products.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	5,000	3,500
Kansas City	600	300	300
Omaha	300	3,000	200
St. Louis	900	6,500	.....
St. Joseph	100	3,000	600
St. Paul	300	2,500	300
St. Paul	2,200	600	3,800
Oklahoma City	200	200	.....
Fort Worth	500	400	.....
Milwaukee	200	200	.....
Denver	800	100	200
Louisville	300	700	100
Wichita	200	200	.....
Indianapolis	400	8,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,700	100
Cincinnati	300	2,000	600
Buffalo	200	3,000	500
Cleveland	200	2,300	700
Portland, Ore.	200	.....	700
Nashville, Tenn.	100	500	.....
Toronto	500	400	300

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,000	28,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	4,000	6,000
Omaha	7,000	3,000	6,000
St. Louis	6,300	9,500	1,500
St. Joseph	2,200	3,000	1,500
St. Paul	4,500	4,000	2,000
St. Paul	11,000	10,000	17,500
Oklahoma City	1,000	300	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	800	.....
Milwaukee	400	700	.....
Denver	5,100	100	16,000
Louisville	2,000	1,400	200
Wichita	1,200	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	800	8,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	6,000	4,500
Cincinnati	2,600	700	700
Buffalo	4,000	15,000	15,000
Cleveland	1,200	5,000	3,500
Nashville, Tenn.	700	1,100	.....
Toronto	4,000	1,800	6,000

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,000	30,600	18,000
Kansas City	11,000	6,000	6,000
Omaha	4,800	4,500	12,500
St. Louis	5,200	12,000	2,000
St. Joseph	3,600	3,500	1,500
St. Paul	7,000	3,800	1,000
St. Paul	2,800	10,500	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	300	.....
Fort Worth	3,000	500	.....
Milwaukee	700	4,100	600
Denver	2,400	600	6,000
Louisville	500	1,300	300
Wichita	1,500	700	.....
Indianapolis	600	10,000	400
Pittsburgh	100	1,400	300
Cincinnati	500	4,500	500
Buffalo	200	2,000	2,000
Cleveland	500	3,000	800
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	100
Toronto	800	1,000	2,000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	9,000	19,000	33,000
Kansas City	9,000	6,000	7,000
Omaha	5,000	4,000	5,000
St. Louis	5,000	12,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,500	6,500	3,500
St. Paul	2,500	4,000	2,000
St. Paul	3,500	11,500	4,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	1,000	600
Milwaukee	800	3,500	600
Denver	1,500	100	10,000
Louisville	200	600	200
Wichita	600	700	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	11,500	300
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	400
Cincinnati	100	6,000	300
Buffalo	100	1,000	600
Cleveland	500	2,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,400	100
Toronto	1,000	1,000	1,000

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	41,000	16,000
Kansas City	2,500	4,500	3,500
Omaha	4,700	4,000	5,000
St. Louis	3,600	10,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,500	6,000	2,000
St. Paul	1,000	2,500	1,000
St. Paul	6,300	7,500	3,500
Oklahoma City	400	500	100
Fort Worth	2,500	500	.....
Milwaukee	800	3,500	500
Denver	4,200	1,500	31,000
Indianapolis	600	10,000	600
Pittsburgh	1,000	3,000	500
Cincinnati	1,500	4,600	800
Buffalo	100	1,100	800

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	26,000	9,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,500	4,000
Omaha	1,000	4,500	2,000
St. Louis	1,200	13,500	300
St. Joseph	500	4,000	800
St. Paul	1,000	3,500	1,000
St. Paul	1,200	5,500	400
Oklahoma City	700	200	.....
Fort Worth	1,000	600	300
Milwaukee	200	1,000	100
Denver	700	300	17,700
Indianapolis	800	9,000	800
Pittsburgh	.....	4,000	2,000
Cincinnati	1,100	5,000	1,000
Buffalo	300	8,800	6,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, October 29, 1921:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Jersey City	4,419	8,318	14,277	35,342
New York	1,287	4,374	24,847	5,508
Central Union	3,390	1,248	189	6,018
Total for week	9,096	13,940	39,322	46,868
Previous week	9,478	12,780	32,798	45,738
Two weeks ago	7,758	9,287	31,564	47,919

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES active. Three packers sold about 12,000 more October branded cows at 11½¢ and two killers included 5,000 October extreme light Texas steers at the same price, making close to 50,000 of these light brands sold yesterday and today at the new levels. One killer sold 6,000 September to January native bulls at 8½¢ and two cars of October light native cows at the new rate of 13¢, which was forecasted in the business in large small packer light cows earlier in the week at that rate. No other business is noted, though killers report a continued good inquiry. Native steers quoted 15½¢ last paid; some talking higher; heavy Texas sold at 15½¢; lights 13½¢ and extremes at 11½¢; butts quoted 15¢ paid this week; Colorados are held firmly at 14¢; bids at 13½¢ rejected; branded cows, 11½¢ paid; heavy cows, 14¢; lights, 13¢ paid; native bulls, 8@8½¢ and branded bulls, 7@7½¢ nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The situation in country hides displays but little change. Operations are still confined to somewhat narrow limits. Business is usually in exceptional quality or else in mediocre goods. Prices are about steady with previous business. Holders are not inclined, as a rule, to push their moderately ample holdings on the market, believing that better prices are in prospect. Tanners as a rule are slow to become interested, mainly on account of the unfavorable leather situation. Tanners in this section are said to be amply covered for their present needs and have moderate sized reserves. They are therefore waiting for improvement in the leather situation to warrant renewed operations in the raw stock markets. Eastern tanners are said to be operating plants close to supplies, but are not working very briskly, so that their operations in raw stock are necessarily of a limited character, just sufficient to keep organization intact. A car of exceptionally light average buffs sold from a nearby point at 8½¢ today. Regular buffs are available at 8¢ and sell occasionally at 7½¢. A car of nearby 25/50 lbs. hides, half winter haired goods, mainly grub free, sold at 9½¢. Local dealers continue to talk an 8¢ basis for the over 45 lbs. hides. Tanners are slow to operate in the over 60 lbs., preferring the straight buff weights. An inquiry is noted for some heavy steers at a low level while all sellers generally talk about a 10¢ basis. All weights of seasonable country hides are priced in a range of 7@8½¢ Chicago basis for dates, qualities and sections. Recent sales in this range. Some aged all weights recently sold on a basis of 6½¢ Chicago basis. Heavy steers are quoted at 8@9¢ nominal and 10¢ generally asked; heavy cows and buffs are quoted about 7½@8¢ for business with the inside nearer the market for business. Extremes are quoted about 10½@11½¢. Bids are reported from the east for exceptionally choice lots of extremes and a report is current that Ohios sold as high as 12½¢, but further enlightening details are not available. Branded country hides are quoted about 5@6¢ flat basis; country packer branded hides quoted at 8½@10½¢; bulls quoted 5@6¢ nominal; country packers, 7@8¢; glue hides, 3@3½¢.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Twin Cities all weight hides are quoted at 7½@8¢ last paid for quality; heavy hides are ranged at 7@7½¢; light hides are quoted at 10½@11¢ last paid and nominal; bulls are quoted at 5@5½¢; kipskins at 9@11¢; calfskins quoted at 10@13¢ nominal and horsehides \$3.25@3.50 flat f.o.b.

CALF AND KIPS steady. No new business is reported today. Late sales of local first salted cities were effected at 18½¢

Where are hides most frequently "scored," and what is the right practice to prevent this? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

and as noted yesterday outside first salted skins brought 18¢. Packer skins are still available at 19½@20¢ in a moderately ample way. Resalted outside skins are ranged at 13@17¢ for quality and description. Country skins quoted at 10@13¢; deacons command 90¢@1 for country kinds while cities recently brought \$1.30. Kipskins are slow and unchanged at 17@17½¢ last paid for cities and packers. Outside skins are quoted 13@16¢ and countries 9@12¢. Demand for kipskins is not as brisk as heretofore and supplies are limited.

DRY HIDES quiet. Western all weight hides quoted at 10@12¢.

HORSE HIDES steady. Moderate demand noted. Mixed hides range at \$3.50@3.75; recent sales up to \$3.85. Renderer hides recently realized \$4 here and \$4.10 east.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Packer sheep and lambskins quoted \$1@1.10 last paid and nominal dry western pelts quoted at 10@12¢; pickled skins range at \$3.50@4.50 for business; goatskins, 25@75¢.

HOGSKINS.—Country run quoted 15@30¢; rejects half; strips, 4¢.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—No new business is reported in city packer stock. The situation is strong in tone with practically all hides of earlier than November salting sold. Killers are not inclined to make offerings of forward slaughter as they believe later rates will be more to their liking, the same as was the case with their last month's hides. Spread steers are held in a small way and last sold at 17½¢; natives are quoted at 14½¢ last paid and 15¢ firmly talked on the small available supplies. Butts last sold at 14½¢ and are quoted about 14½¢ nominal; Colorados quoted at a cent less. A couple of cars of big packer light average native bulls sold at 8½¢ of slaughter from outside points.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—A couple of cars of Penn small packer heavy average native steers sold at 13¢; prior movement was also effected at 14¢. Small packer all weight cows and steers are quoted 12@12½¢. A car of city butcher cows and steers, all weights, sold at 9¢. Bulls and brands are quoted about 8¢; branded steers up to 13¢ lately paid.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A few cars of Canadian extras moved earlier in the week down east at 10½@11¢ American funds. Eastern extremes are selling at 10@10½¢; northern southern extremes sold at 9½¢. Several cars of western buffs sold to Mass. tanners at 7½¢ and one car of mixed city and country stock made 8¢. Best mid west extremes are ranged at 11@12¢; recent bids as high as 11½¢ reported from Mass. tanners for exceptional lots. Several cars of eastern bulls sold at 6¢.

CALFSKINS.—A steady market prevails in trimmed New York City calfskins. A car of skins sold at \$1.70@2.20@2.60; a steady level, 5¢ each under the top prices of the past several months. A small lot of heavy kip sold at \$4. Prior business in kipskins was at \$3.40@3.90 for weights. The situation in trimmed skins is considered steady at the above sales levels. Dealers as a rule are not pressing for business and tanners are less inclined to operate than a fortnight ago. Holdings are rather moderate in size, most dealers keeping sold up close. Outside skins are steady in tone. Recent

sales of Penn. stock at \$1.60@2.00@2.40 noted. Country lots quoted down to about 90¢ basis and average outside skins around \$1.36 basis. Offerings of outside skins are said to be amply large and not much interest manifested. Some northern southern kipskins brought 10½¢ and bids are still valuable.

HORSE HIDES.—A car of Pennsylvania renderer horse sold at \$4.10 paid and nominal. Extra, 6½¢ last paid and prime 4½¢.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 2.

The receipts for the month of October are as follows: Cattle and calves, 129,877; hogs, 241,267; and sheep, 41,699. This indicates a decrease under October of 1920 of 2,000 head on cattle and calves, 2,800 head on sheep, and an increase of 28,000 head in hogs. For the week ending today cattle receipts approximate 35,000 head and as has been the case in the last several weeks, the quality generally has been mediocre. Matured steers with weight have reached \$8.25@8.50, but those that brought these figures could not be called choice or prime. Anything in the latter quality would bring more money. The bulk of the best killers range from \$7.50@8.00, while the bulk of all sales runs from \$6.00@7.75. Medium and common grass cattle are selling from \$5.50@6.00.

The feature of the trade this week is an almost total absence of range fed steers, which indicates that the run for this class for the season is about over. There are a few droves of Oklahoma cattle which have not yet come out, but they are scattered and for the season train lots are over. The steer market generally has been slow and draggy and unevenly lower. This condition prevails, however, only on the medium and common grades, anything real good is on a steady basis.

The price condition in butcher cattle contrasts strongly with the beef class. Butcher stock is generally strong and active, particularly on the best grades. A number of sales of yearling steers during the week are reported at \$11.25@11.50, and quite a few good ones swing around the \$10.00 mark. The majority of the arrivals are common to medium and range in price from \$4.00@8.00. Butcher cows are selling in a spread of \$3.50@5.00, with the best ones selling up to \$5.50. In spite of the break in beef cattle, stocker and feeder steers have maintained a steady basis for the week. The sales range from \$4.00@5.75 for the most part while some Texas panhandle stockers are selling from \$6.25@6.75.

The hog run this week is something over 55,000 head. Prices in the last few days have taken an upturn and at this writing are 25@35¢ higher than a week ago. At the middle of the period hog prices held to the lowest level that has been seen in five years. No doubt this slump was caused by the free buying of both packers and city butchers last week in order to have a surplus in case of a railroad strike. Buying on Wednesday of this week indicates that the pressing influence has been passed. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$7.70@7.90; good heavies, \$7.50@7.85; roughs, \$5.25@6.50; lights, \$7.75@7.85; pigs, \$8.10@8.25; bulk, \$7.75@7.85.

The run in sheep this week is very light, there being barely 7,000 in the count. The prices on mutton have shown very little change, good light weight ewes are bringing \$4.00 and the heavy ones around \$3.50. There is likewise very little change in lamb prices, good ones are being purchased by the city butchers at \$8.50, with the general top swinging around \$8.25. The bulk of the good lambs range from \$8.00@8.25 with the medium to fair kinds bringing \$7.50@8.00 and the common to medium \$6.50@7.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)
Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

November 3.

Receipts locally this week have shown a moderate decrease from the week previous and supplies at outside markets in the aggregate a considerable reduction, the ten-point total for the four-day period footing up about 176,400, a decrease of over 54,000 from like period last week, with the sharpest supply curtailment noted at Kansas City. The reduced marketings of killing classes locally were hardly in keeping with the reduction in demand. During the fore part of last week all buying interests were active, the possibility of a tie-up of transportation facilities by the opening of this week selling demand abnormally at the time and prompting advances in values which proved unwarranted in the light of subsequent events. Settlement of the railroad strike threat left beef coolers at the leading distributing centers well filled, and beef trade has not been such as to warrant a normal demand for cattle on foot this week.

The trade Monday on beef steers was unevenly lower than last week's slump close, many medium and good native steers showing 25c to 50c decline, and breaks of \$1.00 to \$1.50 from the high time last week being common. Comparatively light receipts since have imparted a somewhat better tone to the trade, and some of Monday's decline has been regained. However, beef steers are still selling unevenly steady to 50c lower than a week ago with warmed-up and medium, short-fed natives and some of the more or less plain heavy cattle showing the most decline, and generally figuring 25c to 50c below a week ago.

A new top for the year was made Wednesday on a load of Angus yearlings from the feed lots of a show cattle feeder, \$12.50 being scored. Few yearlings closely approaching top grade have arrived, however, and sales above \$11.00 have been very infrequent. Choice handyweight steers have also been scarce. Some such two-year-olds averaging 1,180 lbs., sold Wednesday at \$11.40, but very few steers in the 1,200 to 1,300 lb. class have been good enough to realize \$10.00, and choice long-feds in the heavyweight class, averaging 1,400 lbs. and up, have sold generally at \$9.50 down, a good many plain weighty cattle showing extended corn feeding down around \$8.25 to \$8.75. Taking western grassers into account, bulk of the beef steers here this week sold from around \$6.00 to \$9.25. A load of 1,500-lb. Canadians reached \$8.00 and a few others \$7.50, but straight grass steers good enough to reach \$7.00 have been scarce, the bulk of the western grassers going around \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Demand for fat cows, particularly the better grades that come into competition with western and native grass steers, has been very sluggish. Cannery and cutters, on the other hand, and anything in the corn-fed heifer yearling line have been moderately active. In a general way fat she stock prices are 25c to 40c lower than a week ago, but the market is very uneven and hard to quote. Although several loads of fat Canadian grass cows sold today up to \$5.50 and an occasional choice corn-fed native cow is making \$6.00 and better, the bulk of the butcher cows now sell around \$3.75 to \$4.50, and most of the grass heifer stuff between \$4.25 and \$5.50. Cows of good cutter grade are selling around \$3.50, and healthy appearing canners mostly from \$2.65 to \$2.85, the latter being about steady with a week ago. Bulls are steady to 25c lower than a week ago, with medium grade Bolognas and fat heavy beef bulls showing the most weakness, and the latter being extremely dull. Most of the Bologna bulls this week sold from around \$3.25 to \$3.65, with \$4.00 the quotable limit on best heavy sausage kinds,

How should the hog "sticker" work to avoid damage to shoulder meats? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

and some good fat bulls with weight selling around \$4.50. Veal calves are generally 25c to 50c lower for the week with some heavyweights off more. Few vealers sold today subsequent to opening rounds above \$11.00.

A sharp curtailment in receipts failed to inject any great degree of strength into the hog market, and prices show declines from a week ago on all grades and classes, with the exception of packing sows, which have held steady. Receipts at Chicago for the first four days this week, at around 116,300, show a decrease of 19,300 from the corresponding period a week ago, but a gain of 48,500 over a year ago. Total arrivals at ten markets, at about 347,100, were 83,100 smaller than a week previous, but 107,500 over a year ago.

Average weights continued light, last week's average weight of packing and shipping droves at 230 lbs. being the lightest since the first week of the year. With the large increase in arrivals of light hogs, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of heavy and packing grades, the price spread has contracted until it is now the narrowest of the season. On today's market, a spread of \$7.60 to \$7.75 took most of the 160 to 260 lb. weights, and the bulk of all hogs sold within a range of \$7.25 to \$7.70.

Owing to the comparative scarcity of pigs and underweights, in the face of urgent orders, these have been outselling any other class. On Thursday's market, with the best butchers at \$7.75, light lights sold up to \$7.90 and pigs up to \$8.25. Quality of pigs and light lights has improved the past week, the proportion of "dopes" being smaller than any time within the last two months.

Today's closing prices were generally 25c to 30c lower than a week ago, the exception being packing sows, which show some strength.

Top on fat range lambs for the week was \$9.00, paid Monday and Tuesday. Nothing choice in this class has arrived since Tuesday. Fat natives to city butchers scored \$9.35 Monday and \$9.30 today, dropping to \$9.00 in the interim. Shippers have kept a fair pace with city butchers and have paid up to \$9.15 to \$9.25 for choice fed western lambs. Late today a packer paid \$9.25 for one load of prime natives. They have, however, hugged close to the \$9.00 mark in the bulk of their purchases of good and choice native and fed western lambs, any variation in their cost on the hooks from day to day being taken care of generally in the sorting. Cull natives mostly have cleared between \$6.00 and \$6.50, a few, largely to city butchers, up to \$6.75.

Fat yearlings have arrived in fairly liberal numbers and the desirable kind have been disposed of mostly at \$6.80 to \$7.25, the more weighty kinds at the lower figure. Several loads of fed western wethers have appeared and are cashing largely at \$5.25 to \$6.00. To reach the higher figure, however, they must be good to choice and must average not much over 100 lbs. Choice light fat ewes have been lacking. The kind arriving mostly are going at \$3.50 to \$4.75, with a 150-lb. kind downward from \$3.50. This latter class, in fact, was extremely difficult to move Thursday. Two loads of near choice light weights Monday, each carrying some yearlings, scored \$5.00.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 2.

No important net changes were evident in the market today. Average quality of cattle offerings was plain and a good clearance was effected at steady prices. Trade

in stockers and feeders was rather quiet, more from the small number offered than from lack of demand. Hogs were fully steady, top \$7.55; bulk, \$7.15@7.50. Declines in Chicago weakened prices for lambs here. Sheep and feeding grades were steady.

Receipts today were 9,000 cattle, 6,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep, compared with 10,000 cattle, 8,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep a week ago, and 13,000 cattle, 5,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep a year ago.

The best steers offered today were short-fed grades that brought \$7.50@8.50. Nothing prime, either in yearlings or weighty steers, was available. Grass steers predominated and they sold at \$5.00@7.50. The plainer classes of cows were in fairly active demand, but the better grades sold slowly. Veal calves were in active demand. The general market throughout was quoted steady.

Demand for hogs today was active at fully steady prices, and an early clearance was effected. The top price, \$7.55, was paid by both shippers and packers, and the bulk of the offerings sold at \$7.15@7.55, the narrowest spread for some time past. Packers are not progressing with lowering prices as they had anticipated. Pigs were in active demand at firm prices, top \$8.25.

Lower prices in Chicago, which left the local market relatively too high, caused a rather slow trade in lambs here at weak prices. Most of the lambs sold at \$8.50@8.75, ewes \$4.00@4.25, and the few feeding lambs available brought \$7.50@7.75.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., Nov. 2.

Sharply reduced receipts of cattle this week have failed to stimulate the demand, and trend of values has been downward except on the choice grades of beef. Western grass cattle are coming less freely, while the percentage of short-fed native stock is increasing and these two classes come in direct competition, forcing lower prices for both. Some strictly choice 900-lb. corn-fed yearlings brought \$11.50 today, a new high mark for the season, while ordinary warmed-up and short-fed steers are selling at \$6.50@7.50, and right good kinds at \$8.50@9.50.

Good to choice western grass beefs are bringing \$6.50@7.00, fair to good grassers \$5.50@6.25, and common to fair rangiers \$4.50@5.25. Best grass heifers are quoted up to \$5.75 and best cows up to \$5.25, while the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$3.75@4.75, with canners and cutters around \$2.75@3.50. In short the trend of values has been lower for everything except choice beef which indicates a rather restricted demand for cattle at this time.

There have been no new developments this week in the market for hogs. Receipts have been of very moderate proportion, weights are running four or five pounds heavier than at this time last year, and demand is still best for light and butcher weight offerings. Heavy hogs are finding a little broader outlet right along, but the spread in prices is still very wide with the big packing hogs at the bottom of the list. With less than 5,000 hogs here today they sold on a steady market. Tops brought \$7.75, the same as on last Wednesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.50@7.60, or in practically the same notches as a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has been rather nervous and erratic of late and while sharp advances have been followed by sharp declines the general level of values is little different from a week ago. Fat lambs are selling at \$7.75@8.75, yearlings at \$5.25@6.25 and ewes at \$3.75@4.75.

If you are looking for a good position watch for opportunities on the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Ellis Ice Co., Ellis, Kans., will shortly put up an ice plant.

The Douglas Ice Co. will establish a meat curing plant at Douglas, Ga.

Hitchcock, Texas, is to have a cold storage and ice plant in the near future.

The New State Ice Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., has recently completed its ice plant.

The Kingston Ice and Power Plant at Kingston, Okla., was recently destroyed by fire.

Morris & Co. will install refrigerating machinery at their branch house at Beaumont, Texas.

The San Diego Ice and Cold Storage Co. is to erect a large addition at Eighth and Ninth streets, Los Angeles, Cal., which will cost about \$100,000.

What are standard temperatures for cooling beef? Ask **THE BLUE BOOK**, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

A. A. Miller of Fort Payne, Ala., is interested in the organization of a company to establish an ice plant.

The Consolidated Ice Co. at Monroe, La., will spend about \$50,000 on plant improvements in the near future.

The Washington Ice Co., New Orleans, La., is contemplating erecting a new plant which will cost about \$150,000.

The Waterloo Mill and Ice Co. has been organized at Monroe, Mich., and will build an ice plant. It has \$60,000 capital.

The Mayor of Luling, Texas, is going ahead with plans for the construction of a municipal ice plant at that place.

The Lone Star Ice Co. at Austin, Texas,

of which A. J. Zilker is president, is about to erect an ice and cold storage plant to cost about \$50,000.

The Red Gum Veneer Co. of Tarboro, N. C., whose manager is B. Henry, is planning to install a cold storage plant with a capacity of 10,000 barrels.

The Bristol Milling and Manufacturing Co. of Bristol, Va., has bought the property of the Hitch Ice and Manufacturing Co. of Maryville, Tenn., and is constructing an ice plant shortly.

The Citizens Ice and Fuel Co. has been organized by W. T. Gould, Diamond Court Apt., Columbus, Ga., and H. R. Brickerstaff, and will erect an ice plant which will cost about \$40,000.

The Clarksville Ice and Coal Co., Clarksville, Tenn., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, is going ahead with plans for a new plant, according to James Whitworth, general manager.

The Baltic Ice Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated at Brooklyn, N. Y., with a capital of \$750,000, by A. Simon, H. Rosenberg and M. Bloch. The attorney is L. Rosenberg, 110 Nassau street, New York.

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Write for Bulletins



INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

(Continued from page 24.)

Kansas City Livestock Exchange Hearing.—Docket No. 13002, Kansas City Live Stock Exchange vs. A. & S. Ry. Co., et al. This case has been assigned for hearing Nov. 28, at 10 a. m., in the Federal building, Kansas City, Mo., before Examiner McQuillan.

Livestock Rates from Northwest.—In Docket No. 12562, Carstens Packing Company vs. Director General, as agent, Camas Prairie Railroad Company, et al., a tentative report proposed by Examiner E. L. Beach follows: Rates on live stock, in carloads, from points in Montana, Utah, Idaho, California, Oregon and Washington to Spokane and Tacoma, Wash., found not unreasonable. Complaint dismissed.

South Dakota Livestock Rates.—In Docket No. 12268, Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of South Dakota vs. Chicago & North Western Railway Company, et al., a tentative report proposed by Attorney-Examiner Wm. A. Disque follows: Rates and minimum weights applicable to the transportation of ordinary live stock in carloads between points in South Dakota and points in other western states found unreasonable.

St. Louis Carload Livestock Rates.—In Docket No. 11566, St. Louis Independent Packing Company, et al., vs. Director General, et al., the Director General has filed exceptions to the tentative report of Examiner Archer and asked the Commission to reverse finding that rates on live stock, in carloads, from East St. Louis, Ill., to St. Louis were unreasonable and that reparation should be awarded. Director General contends that these rates were unduly low and that the service performed was a line-haul service.

Salt Rates from Kansas.—Docket No. 13222 and Sub. No. 1, American Salt & Coal Company, Lyons, Kans., vs. A. & T. & S. F., et al., a new complaint, filed October 8 by J. F. Kelly, president and general manager, is directed against unfair, discriminatory rate of 35 cents on salt from Lyons, Kans., to Chicago in that it exceeds rate of 21 cents, and asks for a cease and desist order and reasonable rates. Sub. No. 1—Bevis Rock Salt Company (Lyons, Kans.) vs. Same. Filed October 10. Same complaint.

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Buffalo—Central Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinadort, Chemical Bldg.
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthstetner, 615 Mills Bldg.
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinadort.
New York—Roessler & Haaslach Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 155 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Maillard & Schmiedell.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Salt Rates Kansas to Chicago.—Docket No. 13223, Royal Salt Company, Kanopolis, Kans., vs. A. T. & S. F., et al., is a new complaint, filed October 13, directed against unjust and unreasonable rate of 35 cents on salt from Kanopolis, Kans., to Chicago in that it exceeds 21 cents; to Minneapolis in that it exceeds 21½ cents; and to St. Louis to extent it exceeds 20½ cents, and asks for a cease and desist order and reasonable rates.

Minimum Rates in Hogs in Single Deck Cars.—Docket No. 13230, American Farm Bureau Federation vs. A. G. S. R. R. Co., et al., is a new complaint, filed October 11, directed against unjust, unreasonable, and unduly prejudicial minimum weights on hogs, in single deck cars, between points in the United States. Complaint asks a minimum weight of 15,000 pounds from April 1 to September 30, and 17,000 pounds during the balance of the year, for cars 36 feet 7 inches in length, and corresponding weights for larger cars.

Intrastate Rates in Illinois for Hearing.—Docket No. 13071, in the matter of intrastate rates of the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis and other carriers within the State of Illinois, has been assigned for hearing November 16, at 10 a. m., in the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., before Examiner McQuillan.

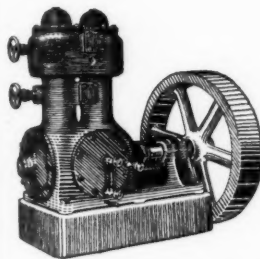
Egg Rates from Iowa to Chicago.—In Docket No. 12537, Swift & Company vs. Director General, as agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, et al., a tentative report proposed by Examiner Howard Hcsmer, states rate on eggs, in carloads, from Clinton, Iowa, to El Paso, Tex., in October and November, 1918, found to have been unreasonable and in excess of the aggregate of intermediate rates. Reparation awarded.

Refund of Cattle Charges.—Charges collected for unperformed out of line movements from Halvern, Cal., to Alvarado, Cal., in connection with the transportation of cattle between January 1, 1918, and March 1, 1920, have been ordered refunded in No. 12361, Grayson Owen Co. vs. Director General, Nevada-California-Oregon Co., et al., opinion No. 7187, 64 I. C. C., 157-3. The Commission held that the charges were illegal to the extent that they exceeded the through rate from origin to final destination plus an additional charge of \$5 per car for transit service.

Fresh Meat, Spokane to Salt Lake.—An award of reparation on account of an unreasonable rate on fresh meat from Spokane to Salt Lake City has been made in No. 11797, Armour & Co. vs. Oregon Short Line, et al., opinion No. 7190, 64 I. C. C., 173-4. The carriers assessed a rate of \$1.21 on three carloads of fresh meat shipped in August, 1917. Armour & Co. contended that that rate was unjust and unreasonable because and to extent it exceeded \$1.05, which was the rate subsequently established. The Commission agreed with the complainant and directed reparation to that basis.



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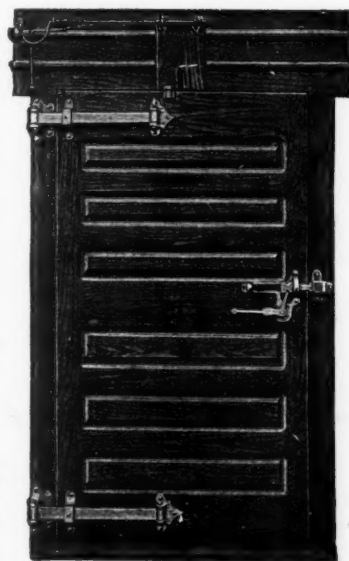
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This is a great opportunity to secure machinery and equipment at real bargain prices. All orders subject to goods being sold. Figure numbers can be found in The Brecht Company's catalog.

Item	Quantity		Item	Quantity	
1	1—Fig. 413, Lard Receiving Tank, 3/16" steel 4'0"x3'0"x2'0". Complete with coil. New. Can also be used for Sausage Cooking Vat..\$	50.00	25	1—Sheep Head Splitter, without cross knife; arranged to be direct connected to a 2 H. P. motor, 50 cycle, 1150 R.P. M. New	550.00
2	1—Fig. 360, Lard Cooler and Agitator, No. 8, 10,000 lbs. capacity. Jacketed for brine or cold water circulation. New.....	700.00	26	2—D. R. Sperry Company 24" Square Plate Filter Presses, 30 plates and two sets of cloths. New, each.....	400.00
3	1—Fig. 358, Rendering Kettle, 42"x45", with mechanical agitator, 1500 lbs. capacity. New	305.00	27	1—Westinghouse Air Compressor Outfit, complete, composed of Compressor 8"x8"x10"; Gas Pressure Storage Tank; Automatic Governor, Lubricator and Drain Valves. Ideal unit for drying filter press cloths while in press or for air agitation in kettles. New.....	150.00
4	1—Fig. 205, Horizontal Dryer 3-B, 4'6"x16'0", constructed of overhauled second-hand shell, but otherwise new. Capacity 4000 lbs.	2400.00	28	1—No. 1083, Howe Special Platform Scale. New	75.00
5	2—Fig. 403, Rendering Tanks, 150 gallon capacity. An excellent tank for the small renderer or slaughterer. New, each.....	90.00	29	1—Fig. 492, Steam Process Retort, with 2 Fig. 493 and 2 Fig. 490 Trucks, and 24 Trays for Fig. 493 Truck. New.....	550.00
6	1—Fig. 357, Round Steam Jacketed Kettle, 100 gallon capacity. For rendering lard or cooking meats and sausage. New.....	100.00	30	1—Fig. 104, Hydraulic Lard Press, 6-C, hand power; second hand, but in good condition	90.00
7	1—All Cast-Iron Evaporator, 100 gallon capacity. New.....	650.00	31	1—Fig. 104, Hydraulic Lard Press, 6-C, hand power. New.....	190.00
8	1—All Cast-Iron Evaporator, 300 gallon capacity. New.....	1000.00	32	1—No. 10 Wilson Bone Mill, two sets of burrs. Second hand, but as good as new.....	320.00
9	1—Fig. 231 S. E. Steel Evaporator, 100 gallon capacity. New.....	745.00	33	1—Fig. 468, Hog Jaw Puller, power. New.....	175.00
10	1—Vertical Lye Tank, 5'0" diam. x 5'0" high, with coil. New.....	110.00	34	1—Fig. 409, Automatic Can Crimper. New.....	150.00
11	1—Lye Solution Tank, 8'0"x4'0"x3'0". New.....	132.50	35	1—Fig. 215, Independent Pump and Jet Condenser, 8"x12" by 12". New.....	375.00
12	1—Vertical Lye Tank, 8'0" diam, 6'0" high. New	155.00	36	1—Fig. 215, Independent Pump and Jet Condenser, 6'x8"x10". New.....	268.00
13	1—Fig. 104, 3000 gallon Refining Tank, 8'0" diam. x 10'0" high. No agitator. New.....	600.00	37	1—Fig. 215, Independent Pump and Jet Condenser, 5"x7"x10". New.....	225.00
14	1—Fig. 105, Foots Tank, 7'0" diam. x 5'0" high. New.....	265.00	38	1—Fig. 217, Stick Pump, 4"x3"x5". New.....	75.00
15	1—Fig. 106, Settling Tank, 3000 gallon capacity, 8'0"x8'0" high, with coil. New.....	355.00	39	1—Fig. 217, Stick Pump, 4"x3"x5". New.....	75.00
16	1—Fig. 107 Bleaching Tank, 3000 gallon capacity, 8'0"x10'0" high, with coil, no agitator. New.....	510.00	40	1—Side Suction Volute Pump; all iron fitted provided with open impeller. Size 1 1/4"x1", arranged to be direct-connected to motor. New.....	75.00
17	1—Fig. 108, Deodorizer, 7'0" diam. x 14'0" high, with coils. New.....	635.00	41	1—Fig. 368-B, Rotary Lard Pump, 3"x3". New	95.00
18	1—Batch Tank, 10'0" diam. x 6'0" high, with coil. New.....	335.00	42	5—Duplex Lard Pumps, 5 1/4"x3 1/2"x5". New, each	100.00
19	1—Slush Tank, 3'6"x3'6"x2'6", with 12" Gate Valve and Coil. New.....	190.00	43	1—Fig. 367, Blakeslee Air Pump, 5"x7"x6". Second hand, but in good condition.....	90.00
20	1—Meat Boiling Box, 30"x36"x42", complete with trays and hoisting device for raising meat from boiling water. New.....	60.00	44	1—Fig. 127, Link Sausage Truck, for 36" Smoke Sticks.....	60.00
21	1—200-gallon "Dopp" Vacuum Pan and 4 1/2"x 6x8 Vacuum Pump and Jet Condenser for concentrating liquors containing solids. New.....	1300.00	45	6—Fig. 114, Ham and Bacon Trucks, galvanized platform. Pipe frame. New, each....	40.00
22	The above "Dopp" Vacuum Pan, without Vacuum Pump.....	1100.00	46	2—Fig. 450, Tank Charging Trucks. New, each	55.00
23	1—Fig. 310, Bone Washer, 3'0"x8'0", arranged to be direct connected to a motor or with pulleys for belt drive; angle iron cylinder and cast iron rings. New.....	250.00	47	2—Fig. 125, Sterling Loin Trucks, second hand but in good condition. Each.....	80.00
24	1—Alton Tripe Washer, direct connected to a 3 H. P. motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts, 1800 R.P.M., with motor. New.....	500.00	48	244—Cloths for Lever Lard Oil Press, size 22"x 22". New, each.....	20
			49	100—Filter Press Cloths, for 12" Round Pattern Filter Press. Second hand, but in good condition. Each.....	30
			50	8500—Style "C" Rollers assembled with No. 23 Hook Wheels, 4" running groove—malleable iron frame; 5/8" heavily tinned hook, each	75
			51	3—Brecht 30" Filter Presses, square pattern, 35 plates. Hollow rim plates. New, each..	800.00

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COMBINATION SAUSAGE MACHINE.

For years sausage makers have attempted to combine the operations of the cutter, the mixer and the stuffer in one machine. It has been said that this could not be done. Now small sausage makers will be interested in a new machine that combines these various operations in one. This machine has been developed by the Hottmann Machine Co. of Philadelphia, and is known as the Hottmann Cutter and Mixer.

It is claimed that any of the different kinds of sausage, such as frankfurts, bolognas, pork sausage, liver pudding, meat loaves and every sausage specialty, can be made by this machine, which cuts the meat, mixes it and stuffs the sausage casings, and handles about 25 pounds every ten minutes.

The machine, illustrated here, is sold as a compact complete outfit, including machinery, electric motor, motor stand, and stuffing attachment. The usual floor space required is 2x4 feet, and by connecting up the current to the motor a complete sausage-making plant is put into operation.

There are several features of this machine that are to be noted. The makers say the cutter and mixer will not heat the meat, but works the meat in a cool and stiff way and with a thorough and even distribution of moisture, spices and binder. The meat is not mashed or torn, but is given a clean cut. The finished product is discharged automatically into trucks, all ready for stuffing. The meat is never touched by the hands.

The automatic stuffer is attached at one end of the machine, and it is possible to fill sausage casings or any other containers with speed and accuracy.

Another feature enables the operator, simply by changing the cutting blades, to pulverize and mix nearly all products, which the makers state makes it valuable for many industries aside from sausage making.

This combination in one machine of two distinct mixing motions and speeds, enabling the sausage-maker to do his work with a single complete machine, is commending itself to the trade, especially small sausage manufacturers.

How are sweet pickle and dry salt meats packed in cars for shipment? Ask **THE BLUE BOOK**, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

YORK MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of York refrigerating machinery and equipment are reported by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., as follows:

Brockport Cold Storage Co., Brockport, N. Y., one 99½-ton vertical single-acting high speed semi-enclosed refrigerating machine with direct motor mounting and condensing side.

Tech Food Products Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., have added to their York refrigerating equipment one 75-ton vertical single-acting double cylinder high speed enclosed refrigerating machine, arranged for direct motor mounting.

F. J. Simovich, meat market, Linden, Cal., a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

L. L. McLarty, meat market, Lebec, Cal., a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Kenedy Poultry & Products Co., Kenedy, Tex., one 9½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Harry Rassmussen, grocery and meat market, Seattle, Wash., one 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Santa Paula Packing Co., of Santa Paula, Cal., have added to their York refrigerating equipment one 10-ton York vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Nick Coroneos, grocery and meat market, Phoenix, Ariz., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. Tillinger, grocery and meat market, 246 Arnold street, Savannah, Ga., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mike Silaggi, meat market, Portage, Pa., one one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. W. Farrell & Son, meat market,

Knoxville, Tenn., one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Charles F. Lohman, meat market, 2069 86th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

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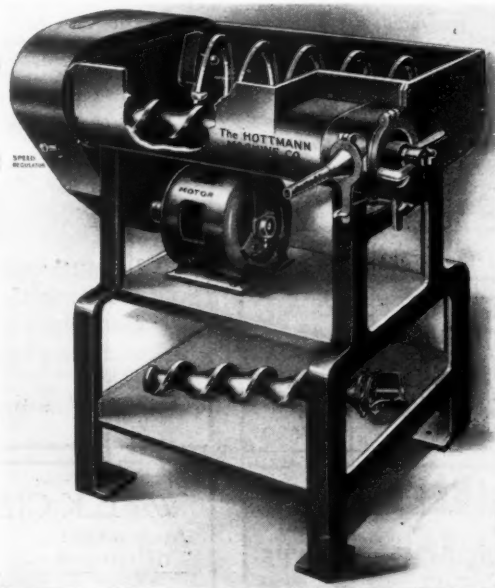
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THE NEW COMBINATION MACHINE FOR SMALL SAUSAGE MAKERS.

Special Bargains in Packing House Machinery and Equipment

We need the storage space occupied by these goods, and desire to convert them into cash.

These prices are not to be taken as regular selling prices. Only the items quoted in this list are offered for sale at these figures. They consist largely of export orders on which substantial deposits were made, and which were not delivered because of the enormous depreciation in foreign exchange. The American purchaser is given the benefit. Some equipment here listed was for domestic use, and was not installed because of economic conditions prevailing at the time.

This is a great opportunity to secure machinery and equipment at real bargain prices. All orders subject to goods being sold. Figure numbers can be found in The Brecht Company's catalog.

Item	Quantity		Item	Quantity	
1	1—Fig. 413, Lard Receiving Tank, 3/16" steel 40"x30"x20". Complete with coil. New. Can also be used for Sausage Cooking Vat..\$	50.00	25	1—Sheep Head Splitter, without cross knife; arranged to be direct connected to a 2 H. P. motor, 50 cycle, 1150 R.P. M. New	550.00
2	1—Fig. 360, Lard Cooler and Agitator, No. 8, 10,000 lbs. capacity. Jacketed for brine or cold water circulation. New.....	700.00	26	2—D. R. Sperry Company 24" Square Plate Filter Presses, 30 plates and two sets of cloths. New, each.....	400.00
3	1—Fig. 358, Rendering Kettle, 42"x45", with mechanical agitator, 1500 lbs. capacity. New	305.00	27	1—Westinghouse Air Compressor Outfit, complete, composed of Compressor 8"x8"x10"; Gas Pressure Storage Tank; Automatic Governor, Lubricator and Drain Valves. Ideal unit for drying filter press cloths while in press or for air agitation in kettles. New	150.00
4	1—Fig. 205, Horizontal Dryer 3-B, 4'6"x16'0", constructed of overhauled second-hand shell, but otherwise new. Capacity 4000 lbs.	2400.00	28	1—No. 1083, Howe Special Platform Scale. New	75.00
5	2—Fig. 403, Rendering Tanks, 150 gallon capacity. An excellent tank for the small renderer or slaughterer. New, each.....	90.00	29	1—Fig. 492, Steam Process Retort, with 2 Fig. 493 and 2 Fig. 490 Trucks, and 24 Trays for Fig. 493 Truck. New.....	550.00
6	1—Fig. 357, Round Steam Jacketed Kettle, 100 gallon capacity. For rendering lard or cooking meats and sausage. New.....	100.00	30	1—Fig. 104, Hydraulic Lard Press, 6-C, hand power; second hand, but in good condition	90.00
7	1—All Cast-Iron Evaporator, 100 gallon capacity. New	650.00	31	1—Fig. 104, Hydraulic Lard Press, 6-C, hand power. New	190.00
8	1—All Cast-Iron Evaporator, 300 gallon capacity. New	1000.00	32	1—No. 10 Wilson Bone Mill, two sets of burrs. Second hand, but as good as new.....	320.00
9	1—Fig. 231 S. E. Steel Evaporator, 100 gallon capacity. New	745.00	33	1—Fig. 468, Hog Jaw Puller, power. New.....	175.00
10	1—Vertical Lye Tank, 5'0" diam. x 5'0" high, with coil. New	110.00	34	1—Fig. 409, Automatic Can Crimper. New.....	150.00
11	1—Lye Solution Tank, 8'0"x4'0"x3'0". New....	132.50	35	1—Fig. 215, Independent Pump and Jet Condenser, 8"x12" by 12". New.....	375.00
12	1—Vertical Lye Tank, 8'0" diam. 6'0" high. New	155.00	36	1—Fig. 215, Independent Pump and Jet Condenser, 6 1/8"x8"x10". New.....	268.00
13	1—Fig. 104, 3000 gallon Refining Tank, 8'0" diam. x 10'0" high. No agitator. New.....	600.00	37	1—Fig. 215, Independent Pump and Jet Condenser, 5"x7"x10". New	225.00
14	1—Fig. 105, Foots Tank, 7'0" diam. x 5'0" high. New	265.00	38	1—Fig. 217, Stick Pump, 4"x3"x5". New.....	75.00
15	1—Fig. 106, Settling Tank, 3000 gallon capacity, 8'0"x8'0" high, with coil. New.....	355.00	39	1—Fig. 217, Stick Pump, 4"x3"x5". New.....	75.00
16	1—Fig. 107 Bleaching Tank, 3000 gallon capacity, 8'0"x10'0" high, with coil, no agitator. New	510.00	40	1—Side Suction Volute Pump; all iron fitted provided with open impeller. Size 1 1/4"x1", arranged to be direct-connected to motor. New	75.00
17	1—Fig. 108, Deodorizer, 7'0" diam. x 14'0" high, with coils. New	635.00	41	1—Fig. 368-B, Rotary Lard Pump, 3"x3". New	95.00
18	1—Batch Tank, 10'0" diam. x 6'0" high, with coil. New	335.00	42	5—Duplex Lard Pumps, 5 1/4"x3 1/2"x5". New, each	100.00
19	1—Slush Tank, 3'6"x3'6"x2'6", with 12" Gate Valve and Coil. New	190.00	43	1—Fig. 367, Blakeslee Air Pump, 5"x7"x6". Second hand, but in good condition.....	90.00
20	1—Meat Boiling Box, 30"x36"x42", complete with trays and hoisting device for raising meat from boiling water. New.....	60.00	44	1—Fig. 127, Link Sausage Truck, for 36" Smoke Sticks	60.00
21	1—200-gallon "Dopp" Vacuum Pan and 4 1/2"x8"x8 Vacuum Pump and Jet Condenser for concentrating liquors containing solids. New	1300.00	45	6—Fig. 114, Ham and Bacon Trucks, galvanized platform. Pipe frame. New, each....	40.00
22	The above "Dopp" Vacuum Pan, without Vacuum Pump	1100.00	46	2—Fig. 450, Tank Charging Trucks. New, each	55.00
23	1—Fig. 310, Bone Washer, 3'0"x8'0", arranged to be direct connected to a motor or with pulleys for belt drive; angle iron cylinder and cast iron rings. New.....	250.00	47	2—Fig. 125, Sterling Loin Trucks, second hand but in good condition. Each.....	80.00
24	1—Alton Tripe Washer, direct connected to a 3 H. P. motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts, 1800 R.P.M., with motor. New.....	500.00	48	244—Cloths for Lever Lard Oil Press, size 22"x22". New, each	20
			49	100—Filter Press Cloths, for 12" Round Pattern Filter Press. Second hand, but in good condition. Each	30
			50	8500—Style "C" Rollers assembled with No. 23 Hook Wheels, 4" running groove—malleable iron frame; 5/8" heavily tinned hook, each	75
			51	3—Brecht 30" Filter Presses, square pattern, 35 plates. Hollow rim plates. New, each..	800.00

THE BRECHT COMPANY

Established 1852

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES

Pertaining to the Meat and Allied Industries

Main Office and Factories: 1234 Cass Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

COMBINATION SAUSAGE MACHINE.

For years sausage makers have attempted to combine the operations of the cutter, the mixer and the stuffer in one machine. It has been said that this could not be done. Now small sausage makers will be interested in a new machine that combines these various operations in one. This machine has been developed by the Hottmann Machine Co. of Philadelphia, and is known as the Hottmann Cutter and Mixer.

It is claimed that any of the different kinds of sausage, such as frankfurts, bolognas, pork sausage, liver pudding, meat loaves and every sausage specialty, can be made by this machine, which cuts the meat, mixes it and stuffs the sausage casings, and handles about 25 pounds every ten minutes.

The machine, illustrated here, is sold as a compact complete outfit, including machinery, electric motor, motor stand, and stuffing attachment. The usual floor space required is 2x4 feet, and by connecting up the current to the motor a complete sausage-making plant is put into operation.

There are several features of this machine that are to be noted. The makers say the cutter and mixer will not heat the meat, but works the meat in a cool and stiff way and with a thorough and even distribution of moisture, spices and binder. The meat is not mashed or torn, but is given a clean cut. The finished product is discharged automatically into trucks, all ready for stuffing. The meat is never touched by the hands.

The automatic stuffer is attached at one end of the machine, and it is possible to fill sausage casings or any other containers with speed and accuracy.

Another feature enables the operator, simply by changing the cutting blades, to pulverize and mix nearly all products, which the makers state makes it valuable for many industries aside from sausage making.

This combination in one machine of two distinct mixing motions and speeds, enabling the sausage-maker to do his work with a single complete machine, is commending itself to the trade, especially small sausage manufacturers.

How are sweet pickle and dry salt meats packed in cars for shipment? Ask **THE BLUE BOOK**, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

YORK MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of York refrigerating machinery and equipment are reported by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., as follows:

Brockport Cold Storage Co., Brockport, N. Y., one 99½-ton vertical single-acting high speed semi-enclosed refrigerating machine with direct motor mounting and condensing side.

Tech Food Products Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., have added to their York refrigerating equipment one 75-ton vertical single-acting double cylinder high speed enclosed refrigerating machine, arranged for direct motor mounting.

F. J. Simovich, meat market, Linden, Cal., a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

L. L. McLarty, meat market, Lebec, Cal., a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Kenedy Poultry & Products Co., Kenedy, Tex., one 9½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Harry Rasmussen, grocery and meat market, Seattle, Wash., one 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Santa Paula Packing Co., of Santa Paula, Cal., have added to their York refrigerating equipment one 10-ton York vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Nick Coroneos, grocery and meat market, Phoenix, Ariz., one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. Tillinger, grocery and meat market, 246 Arnold street, Savannah, Ga., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mike Silaggi, meat market, Portage, Pa., one one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

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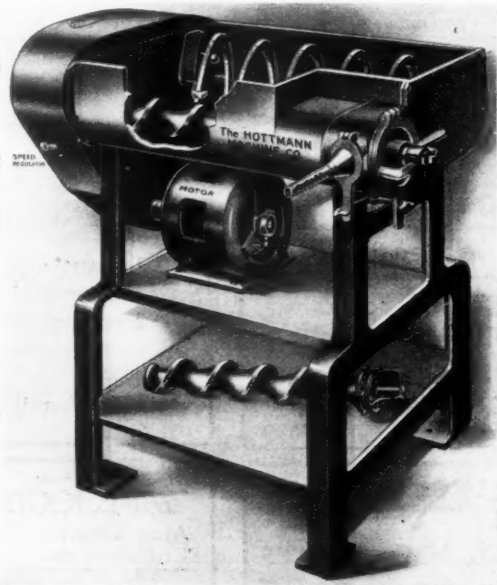
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Chicago Section

Mr. Albert Philipp of Rotterdam, Holland, was a recent visitor in Chicago.

Fred Begg of the Powers-Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill., was in the city this week.

P. A. Jacobson of the Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn., was recently in the city.

Isaac Powers of the Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind., visited Chicago last week.

Milton Haas, vice-president of the Texas Chemical Co., Houston, Texas, has been in town lately.

O. T. Joslin of Joslin, Schmidt & Co., Cincinnati, O., called on several of his Chicago friends this week.

George A. Hormel, president of George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., was in Chicago during the last few days.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 29,639 cattle, 75,635 hogs, and 49,818 sheep.

Carl De Busman, secretary and treasurer of the Brueckmann Cooperage Co., St. Louis, Mo., was in the city for a short stay this week.

C. H. Sager, manager of the Australian Meat Co., Ltd., Brisbane, Australia, is on an extended visit to the United States and is spending some time in Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef, in Chicago, for the week ending Saturday, October 29, 1921, for shipments sold out, ranged from 7.00 cents to 19.00 cents per pound; average 11.17 cents per pound.

The Stadler Engineering Co.
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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

How should hogs be shackled and hoisted to prevent damage to hams? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

M. F. Horine, statistician of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., Chicago, is the author of a very interesting survey of the packing and livestock industry in the Chicago fire anniversary number of the Chicago Evening Post.

E. H. Redeker, sales manager of the Kerber Packing Co., Elgin, Ill., was in Chicago this past week. He reports that the company is doing a very extensive business and has had one of its best years. Plans are under way for enlarging the plant.

T. J. Connors, assistant to R. H. Cabell in the management of Armour interests in London, is in Chicago on a vacation visit. Mr. Connors, who is the son of former Vice President T. J. Connors of Armour & Company, grew up in the Chicago atmosphere and will meet an army of friends during his visit here.

Provision shipments from Chicago during the week ending Saturday, October 29, 1921, were as follows:

	Last week.	Last year.
Cured meats	20,334,000	21,869,000
Lard	13,840,000	10,639,000
Fresh meats	32,840,000	24,576,000
Pork	4,871	123
Canned meats	32,827	38,682

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 2,121,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 14,000,000 lbs.; lard, 1,132,000 lbs.; pork, 400 bbls.

Leaders of the packinghouse labor unions announced this week that the national membership had voted to strike and were preparing for a walkout before November 15. The labor leaders have endeavored to force packers to deal with their organization and to bring about a renewal of federal control, while packers chiefly involved are dealing with organizations formed by their own employees.

The Wilson Fellowship Club held a supper and "barn dance" at the Chicago plant on Thursday evening which was a big success. The unique plan, conceived by Miss Gertrude Stone, chairman, included a cafeteria supper in the plant restaurant, at which all the guests, from President Thomas E. Wilson down, helped themselves in regular cafeteria fashion. The dance was in the big plant garage

which had been appropriately decorated, and the guests, attired as rural residents, contributed to the gayety and informality of the occasion.

The Brecht Company of St. Louis has added to its Chicago facilities by establishing a downtown office in addition to its yards office and warehouse at 43rd and Halsted streets. The downtown office is at 728 Manadnock building, and is for the convenience of downtown patrons. It will be in charge of the Chicago representative of the company, Mr. F. S. White.

NEW CHICAGO EGG RULES.

Changes in the egg rules of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have been approved to read as follows:

Rule 68. Storage packed firsts shall be of the same grade as storage packed extras with the exception of weight and loss. They shall weigh 44 pounds average net weight for five one-half cases of the number of cases inspected, but no case of the five shall weigh less than 43 pounds net during March, April and May, and 43 pounds average net weight for five one-half cases of the number of cases inspected, no case of the five weighing less than 42 pounds during the following nine months. The loss must not exceed: September 1 to June 1—one and one-half dozen per case; June 1 to September 1—two dozen per case, of which there shall not be over six rotten and leaky eggs average per case. If the loss exceeds this amount by not more than 25 per cent, except during the months of March, April and May, the eggs shall be good delivery upon allowance of such excess. During the three months specified no excess loss will be allowed when loss cannot be over 18 eggs per case to be good delivery.

A new rule establishes a grade of "Interstate Refrigerator Eggs" as follows:

Rule 73½. "Interstate Refrigerator Eggs" shall be the term applied to eggs that have been stored in public or approved cold storage warehouses outside of Chicago for delivery from track only, grading as follows: They must be of March, April or May storage packed eggs; must be sweet and reasonably full, and shall weigh 43 pounds average net weight for five one-half cases of the number of cases inspected, but no case of the five shall weigh less than 42 pounds net. The loss cannot be over two dozen (24 eggs) per case to be good delivery.

M. P. BURT & COMPANY
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Packinghouse and Cold Storage Designing—
Consultation on Power and Operating Costs.
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Frank D. Chase, Inc.
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Layout and design of economical and efficient packing and cold storage plants

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Speedy, Reliable Service Economical Plans
The B. K. GIBSON CO.
Architects and Engineers—608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
Packing Plants, Cold Storage Buildings, Ice Plants

Packhouse Reminiscences

Tales of the Early Days in Chicago's Beef Killing Business

By John Neil Carbray.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the twelfth of a series of anecdotes of the old days in "Archer Road" and elsewhere in the beef killing district of Chicago, written by an old-timer who grew up as a boy in the cattle-killing gang and later became one of the champion beef butchers of his day. He is now an inspector in the employ of the federal government. His acquaintance includes pretty nearly every famous character of the early days of the packing business in Chicago, and his reminiscences should be read with interest by those who recall the old days or who would like to hear about them. The author prepared this series of articles especially for THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

Bridgeport Packing Declines.

Along about 1879 and 1880 there was a noticeable decline in the packhouse business in the Bridgeport section of Chicago. The packhouses out at the "Yards" were making great strides, and it was plain to be seen that the little killers along the "Road" were unable to compete with the big fellows, who had the advantage of the small killer, for they were manufacturing and utilizing all their by-products.

One by one the small killers dropped out of sight and the packhouses that once hummed with the noise and whirl of industry were now silent and deserted. Some of the killers migrated to the "Yards," while a few lingered hoping against hope for the old days to return. But Bridgeport was doomed as far as the packhouse industry was concerned. Where old Reid & Sherwin's was, a large machine shop stands today. There is not a stone or a trace left of Ward's, Mitchell's, Old Cincinnati House (Smith) or Schoenaman's. The front walls of Turner's still remains standing and O'Malley's is used for manufacturing purposes. Old Hancock's place is a coal yard now. Matt Leonard's, out on the canal banks, has disappeared long ago and the old Bell House is used as a paint manufacturing plant.

The crack of the whip, the shouts of the mounted drivers, the bark of the cattle dogs, the thunder of thousands of trampling hoofs as the long-horned cattle swung into view are not heard or seen any more. The scenes of the old West were an animating and inspiring sight.

But these old familiar scenes have passed away. When the last old-time butcher packed up his kit and turned his face southward toward the "Yards," the olden glories of old Bridgeport had departed forever.

Change in Conditions.

In the spring of '82 I made a change, as the pace was too severe and conditions intolerable. Advancement and promotion was slow. There were rumors of much better working conditions over at a practically new concern, not long from the East. Their name may not be mentioned here, but suffice it to say the working conditions were much better than any place in Packingtown.

When I applied for work I was severely questioned as to my experience in that line of work, etc., and when I started the following day, to say that I was amazed is putting it mild. I had a brand new outfit, overalls and jumper, and before I started to work I was presented with a water bucket and cloth by the janitor. Incensed, I told the janitor in plain English that I had not come there to wash beef. Then some of the men explained the situation by telling me that they all had to carry a bucket to wash their arms, hands and overalls after they got through doing their bit on the bullock. This was a surprise, but I was destined to meet with more surprises that to me were startling in the extreme.

In all the packhouses that I had worked in, once a year we dressed Christmas cattle, and when we did we took great pains and plenty of time. The old-timers used to say when we dressed cattle for display, "If a fly should light on the bullock he would slip and break his neck." By this was meant that the steer was dressed and skinned very smooth.

Well, with this Eastern firm we dressed all the cattle Christmas style every day throughout the year. Six hundred cattle was the capacity per day at that time. The pace was so slow it made us all fat and logy. "Quality" was the slogan of this packing firm. There were from eight to nine floormen for that amount of cattle; that is, each floorman skinned from six and a half to seven and a half cattle per hour, and was obliged to fat the end of his pritch when he turned over his bullock to cut down the pritch side, or sometimes called the short side. This was done so that the iron ferrule would not come in contact with the beef; otherwise the ferrule would leave a stain on the beef.

A Model of Cleanliness.

The floor was kept scrupulously clean; everything was kept in an orderly manner. There was a place for everything. At the end of operations the walls, posts, floors, gutters and receptacles of every description were scrubbed and washed thoroughly. The owner and founder of this concern gave the business his personal at-

tention. Hardly a day passed that he did not drop in to watch and direct operations.

He was a practical man and thoroughly understood his business. He was keen of eye and sharp of wit. I recall an incident that has to do with the butchers carrying a bucket to keep themselves clean. Big, tall Jack Benz was working the floor. He was using as a substitute for a water bucket, the center dish of a dinner pail, in which he had a wee bit of a rag with which he used to wash his arms and overalls; a bit of burlesque. We were all amused at the way Jack would go through the performance of washing his arms, overalls, etc.

It so happened that one day the head of this growing concern entered the cattle beds accompanied by the superintendent. As he walked along the beds watching the men doing their work he spied the center dish. He immediately wanted to know what that was used for and looked at Benz for an answer.

Jack straightened out. "Why," he said, "I use that to wash my arms in, Mr. X," and stooping down began to demonstrate how he did it, by placing two fingers in the dish and washing his arms like a cat washes his face.

Mr. X made some remarks to the superintendent and walked away briskly. After the superintendent whispered in Jack's ear, Jack disappeared also, and we did not see him for several weeks. But when he returned he carried a large-sized water bucket like the rest of us.

(To be continued.)

John W. Hall

WEBSTER BLDG.

Chicago

"You Get What You Give"

BROKER

Packing House Products

SPECIALTIES

Tallow—Oils—Greases
Sanitary Catch Basins
Tankage—Blood—Liquid Slick
Bone Meal—Bones—Glue
and Gelatin Stocks—Pig Skins
Hog Hair
SUBMIT YOUR OFFERINGS and INQUIRIES

We Buy Hogs on Commission

for many of the best packers in the country. STRICTLY AS AN ORDER FIRM. Since our establishment in 1900 we have rendered the most efficient service in buying for our customers.

Results Tell the Story

For reference: Any of our customers or Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis.

McMURRAY & JOHNSTON

LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

"IN THE HEART OF THE CORN BELT"

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 24.....	25,744	3,553	42,786	27,451
Tuesday, Oct. 25.....	7,834	2,928	41,568	15,185
Wednesday, Oct. 26.....	8,020	1,556	19,221	21,029
Thursday, Oct. 27.....	12,154	2,875	32,001	19,105
Friday, Oct. 28.....	6,530	969	24,330	16,085
Saturday, Oct. 29.....	1,500	200	9,000	3,300

Total this week.....	62,782	11,808	168,906	103,055
Previous week.....	73,580	12,567	136,934	153,852
Year ago.....	67,480	11,239	102,714	91,844
Two years ago.....	103,437	16,145	130,957	163,475

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Oct. 24.....	5,162	424	9,753	1,980
Tuesday, Oct. 25.....	5,266	72	5,254	6,230
Wednesday, Oct. 26.....	5,330	98	5,335	5,007
Thursday, Oct. 27.....	5,400	3	7,207	13,335
Friday, Oct. 28.....	2,851	164	7,761	4,388
Saturday, Oct. 29.....	500	100	3,900	4,000

Total this week.....24,549 801 38,460 35,140

Previous week.....26,172 1,398 34,239 57,082

Year ago.....26,904 873 12,403 37,106

Two years ago.....32,440 1,640 10,707 45,215

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Oct. 29:

	1921.	1920.
Cattle.....	2,281,219	2,430,591
Calves.....	638,056	634,985
Hogs.....	6,478,544	5,978,909
Sheep.....	3,978,485	3,227,803
Horses.....	28,767	38,785
Cats.....	218,155	214,262

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending Oct. 29.....	557,000	23,129,000
Previous week.....	516,000	
Cor. week, 1920.....	454,000	23,082,000
Cor. week, 1919.....	405,000	23,257,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	544,000	24,625,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	365,000	20,976,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	761,000	24,161,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	516,000	21,228,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	488,000	19,010,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Oct. 29, 1921, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	244,000	411,000	206,000
Previous week.....	200,000	371,000	364,000
1920.....	257,000	321,000	282,000
1919.....	355,000	292,000	376,000
1918.....	355,000	412,000	303,000
1917.....	354,000	279,000	224,000
1916.....	272,000	612,000	303,000
1915.....	242,000	342,000	271,000
1914.....	196,000	380,000	277,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Oct. 29, 1921, comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1921.....	7,525,000	17,891,000	10,023,000
1920.....	8,360,000	18,347,000	9,248,000
1919.....	9,510,000	20,552,000	11,825,000
1918.....	10,514,000	19,994,000	10,007,000
1917.....	9,063,000	17,069,000	8,396,000
1916.....	7,564,000	19,629,000	9,713,000
1915.....	6,456,000	16,014,000	9,104,000

Calves counted as cattle at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph.

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Oct. 29, 1921:

Armour & Co.....	16,100
Anglo-American.....	7,700
Swift & Co.....	15,300
Hammond Co.....	8,400
Morris & Co.....	13,500
Wilson & Co.....	12,100
Boyd-Lumham.....	6,900
Western Packing Co.....	19,500
Roberts & Dake.....	4,600
Miller & Hart.....	4,200
Independent Packing Co.....	3,500
Brennan Packing Co.....	5,600
Wm. Davies Co.....	2,100
Others.....	13,300

Total.....132,800

Previous week.....104,700

Year ago.....92,300

Two years ago.....127,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Oct. 29.....	\$ 8.40	\$ 7.55	\$ 4.75	\$ 8.70
Previous week.....	7.80	7.70	4.65	8.35
Cor. week, 1920.....	13.00	12.00	6.75	12.55
Cor. week, 1919.....	15.80	13.55	7.65	14.00
Cor. week, 1918.....	14.90	18.00	10.65	16.25
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.50	16.00	11.15	16.75
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.00	9.75	7.95	10.80
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.70	6.95	5.75	8.65
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.10	7.50	5.70	8.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.30	7.80	4.70	7.30
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.94	4.10	7.50
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.80	6.28	3.50	5.05

Market quotations at Chicago:

	CATTLE.
Prime steers.....	\$9.50@11.50
Good to choice heavy steers.....	8.00@10.00
Fair to good steers.....	6.90@9.25
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	8.00@12.50
Feeding steers.....	5.00@6.75
Heifers.....	5.00@6.00
Fair to good cows.....	3.50@5.00
Good to choice cows.....	3.00@4.25
Canners.....	1.75@2.30
Cutters.....	2.85@3.75
Bologna bulls.....	3.00@4.80
Heavy calves.....	3.50@7.00
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@11.75

HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$7.45@7.75
Medium weight butchers.....	7.30@7.75
Heavy butchers, 275-325 lbs.....	7.00@7.70
Fair to fancy light.....	7.25@7.85
Heavy packing.....	6.75@7.25
Lough packing.....	6.25@6.75
Pigs.....	7.00@8.00

SHEEP.

Western lambs.....	\$8.00@9.35
Native lambs.....	7.50@9.00
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@7.85
Cull lambs.....	4.00@6.00
Yearlings.....	5.40@7.25
Wethers.....	3.50@6.00
Ewes.....	2.00@4.90

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.55	9.57½	9.55	9.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct.....	9.55	9.57½	9.55	9.57½
Jan.....	8.90	8.90	8.87½	8.90
March.....	9.10	9.15	9.10	9.15
May.....	9.32½	9.32½	9.32½	9.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Oct.....	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Jan.....	7.45	7.45	7.42½	7.45
May.....	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct.....	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Jan.....	9.00	9.00	8.97½	9.00
March.....	9.20	9.22½	9.20	9.22½
May.....	9.40	9.42½	9.40	9.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Oct.....	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Jan.....	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
May.....	7.92½	7.92½	7.92½	7.92½

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct.....	8.90	8.95	8.82½	8.82½
Jan.....	9.15	9.17½	9.07½	9.07½
May.....	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45
May.....	7.82½	7.82½	7.82½	7.82½

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	8.87½	8.87½	8.82½	8.87½
March.....	9.10	9.10	9.00	9.00
May.....	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45
May.....	7.75	7.77½	7.75	7.77½

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov.....	8.77½	8.77½	8.75	8.75
Jan.....	9.00	9.02½	8.97½	9.00
March.....	9.17½	9.17½	9.17½	9.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	7.47½	7.47½	7.47½	7.47½
May.....	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	8.92½	8.92½	8.87½	8.92½
March.....	9.12½	9.15	9.12½	9.15
May.....	9.17½	9.17½	9.17½	9.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	7.47½	7.47½	7.47½	7.47½
May.....	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.90

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by O. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Beef.			
Rib roast, heavy end.....	30	25	17
Rib roast, light end.....	32	28	19
Chuck roast.....	22	18	10
Steaks, round.....	35	30	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	45	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse.....	52	42	28
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	13
Beef stew, chuck.....	20	18	12
Corned briskets, boneless.....	25	20	12
Corned plates.....	12	10	10
Corned rumps, boneless.....	28	28	21
Lamb.			
Hindquarters.....	30	25	17
Legs.....	33	28	19
Stews.....	15	12½	10
Chops, shoulder.....	22	18	10
Chops, rib and loin.....	40	30	20
Mutton.			
Legs.....	18	15	10
Stew.....	10	8	5
Shoulders.....	15	12	8
Chops, rib and loin.....	30	25	15
Pork.			
Loin, whole, 8@10 avg.....	@28		
Loin, whole, 10@12 avg.....	@26		
Loin, whole, 14 and over.....	@20		
Chops.....	@32		
Shoulders.....	@16		
Butts.....	@20		
Spareribs.....	@12½		
Hocks.....	@15		
Leaf lard, unrendered.....	@12		
Veal.			
Hindquarters.....	@30		
Forequarters.....	@20		
Legs.....	@28		
Kneads.....	@20		
Shoulders.....	@28		
Cutlets.....	@45		
Rib and loin chops.....	@42		
Butchers' Offal.			
Suet.....	@ 3½		
Shop fat.....	@ 1½		
Bones, per 100 lbs.....	@25		
Calf skins.....	@15		
Kips.....	@12		
Deacons, each.....	@8		

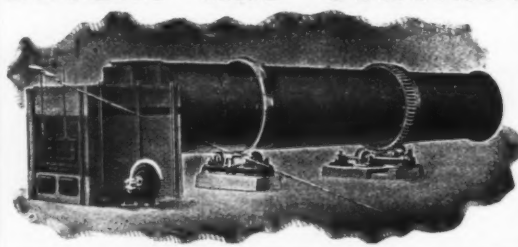
FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country—Monetary unit.	U. S. money.	Unit value on Nov. 3.
Austria—Krone.....	\$.203	.0004
Belgium—Franc.....	.193	.0117
Czechoslovakia—Krone.....	*	.0064
Denmark—Krone.....	.208	.0100
Finland—Finnmark.....	.193	.0166
France—Franc.....	.193	.0737
Germany—Mark.....	.238	.0050
Great Britain—Pound.....	4.866	3.93
Greece—Drachma.....	.193	.0445
Italy—Lira.....	.193	.0406
Japan—Yen.....	.498	.4850
Yugo-Slavia—Krone.....	*	.0032
Netherlands—Florin.....	.402	.3440
Norway—Krone.....	.208	.1375
Poland—Polish Mark.....	.193	.0003
Roumania—Leu.....	.193	.0038
Russia—Rouble.....	.515	
Servia—Dinar.....	.193	.0128
Spain—Peseta.....	.193	.1350
Sweden—Krona.....	.208	.2290
Switzerland—Franc.....	.193	.1850
Turkey—Turkish Pound.....	4.40	

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.			
Week ending	Previous	Cor. week,	
Nov. 5,	Nov. 4,	Nov. 4,	1920.
Prime native steers, 17½	17½	17½	23
Good native steers, 17	16½	17	23
Medium steers, 16	16	16	20
Heifers, good, 16	16	16	20
Cows, 15	15	15	10
Head quarters, choice	7	7	10
Five quarters, choice	12	12	18½

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.	23	23	23
Steer Loins, No. 2.	28	28	28
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	40	38	38
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	38	35	35
Steer Loin Ends, hips	25	25	40
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	24	24	35
Cow Loins, 13	21	21	20
Cow Short Loins, 13½	25½	25½	23
Cow Loin Ends, hips	20	22	24
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	19	19	38
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	17	17	25
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	15	15	23
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	10	10	15
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	12½	12½	24
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	11½	11½	21
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	10	10	18
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	8	8	15
Cow Rounds, 9½	10	10	14
Cow Chucks, 9	6	6	9
Steer Plates, 6	6	6	12½
Medium Plates, 6	5	5	10½
Briskets, No. 1.	16	16	18
Briskets, No. 2.	12	12	11
Steer Navel Ends, 5	5	5	7½
Cow Navel Ends, 4	4	4	6
Fore Shanks, 4½	4	4	7
Hind Shanks, 4	4	4	6
Rolls, 17	18	23	24
Strip Loins, No. 1.	10	10	14
Strip Loins, No. 2.	15	15	20
Strip Loins, No. 3.	12	12	15
Strip Loins, No. 4.	10	10	12
Strip Loins, No. 5.	8	8	10
Strip Loins, No. 6.	7	7	9
Strip Loins, No. 7.	6	6	8
Strip Loins, No. 8.	5	5	7
Strip Loins, No. 9.	4	4	6
Strip Loins, No. 10.	3	3	5
Strip Loins, No. 11.	2	2	4
Strip Loins, No. 12.	1	1	3
Strip Loins, No. 13.	0	0	2
Strip Loins, No. 14.	0	0	1
Strip Loins, No. 15.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 16.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 17.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 18.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 19.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 20.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 21.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 22.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 23.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 24.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 25.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 26.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 27.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 28.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 29.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 30.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 31.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 32.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 33.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 34.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 35.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 36.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 37.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 38.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 39.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 40.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 41.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 42.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 43.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 44.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 45.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 46.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 47.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 48.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 49.	0	0	0
Strip Loins, No. 50.	0	0	0

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	7	7	13
Hearts, 2½	6	2½	8
Tongues, 25	20	25	30
Sweetbreads, 26	28	24	28
Ox-Tail, per lb.	4	8	10
Fresh Tripe, plain, 4	4	4	10½
Fresh Tripe, H. C., 2	11	5	9
Livers, 7½	10	7	9
Kidneys, per lb.	8	8	8½

Veal.

Choice Carcass, 17	18	18	23
Good Carcass, 14	16	14	18
Good Saddle, 20	25	20	28
Good Hacks, 10	15	10	18
Medium Hacks, 6	7	5	6

Veal Product.

Brains, each, 7	9½	7	13
Sweetbreads, 22	28	22	28
Calf Livers, 29	38	27	35

Lamb.

Choice Lambs, 19	18	18	20
Medium Lambs, 17	16	16	18
Choice Saddle, 24	23	23	24
Medium Saddle, 22	20	20	22
Choice Fores, 14	14	14	16
Medium Fores, 12	12	12	13
Lamb Fries, per lb., 20	20	20	22
Lamb Tongues, each, 18	18	18	18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb., 25	28	25	28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep, 7	7	7	13
Light Sheep, 10	10	10	16
Heavy Saddle, 10	9	9	16
Light Saddle, 12½	12½	12½	20
Heavy Fores, 6	6	6	10
Light Fores, 15	15	15	14
Mutton Legs, 10	10	10	14
Mutton Loins, 10	10	10	14
Mutton Stew, 5	5	5	9
Sheep Tongues, each, 18	18	18	18
Sheep Heads, each, 10	10	10	15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs, 14	13½	14	22
Pork Loins, 22	24	22	33
Leaf Lard, 10½	10½	10½	23½
Tenderloins, 52	52	52	68
Spare Ribs, 11	12	11	18
Butts, 14½	16	16	26
Hoofs, 14	16	16	20
Trimming, 10	12	12	18
Ex. lean trimmings, 15	15	15	23½
Tails, 7	7	7	12
Snouts, 7½	7½	7½	12
Pigs' Feet, 7	7	7	10
Pigs' Heads, 9	9	9	10
Blade Bones, 12	12	12	16
Blade Meat, 12	12	12	16
Cheek Meat, 8½	8	8	12½
Hog Livers, per lb., 4	6	4	6
Neck Bones, 13	13	13	18
Skinned Shoulders, 13	13	13	18
Pork Hearts, 4	4	4	8
Pork Kidneys, per lb., 5½	5½	5½	8½
Pork Tongues, 12	12	12	24
Stim Bones, 9	9	9	15
Tail Bones, 9	9	9	15
Brains, 8	8	8	15
Back Fat, 12	13	12	13
Hams, 11	11	11	22
Calas, 11	11	11	22
Buttins, 16	16	16	38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna, 13½	13½	13½	13½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings, 13½	13½	13½	13½
Choice Bologna, 14	14	14	14
Frankfurters, 17	17	17	17
Liver Sausage, 17	17	17	17
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork, 18	18	18	18
Minced Sausage, 16	16	16	16
New England Style Sandwich Sausage, 14	14	14	14
Prepared Luncheon Sausage, 17	17	17	17
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner), 17	17	17	17
Oxford Lean Butts, 15	15	15	15
Polish Sausage, 15	15	15	15
Garlic Sausage, 15	15	15	15
Country Smoked Sausage, 20	20	20	20
Country Fresh Sausage, 20	20	20	20
Pork Sausage, short link, 22	22	22	22
Luncheon Roll, 16	16	16	16
Delicatessen Loaf, 16	16	16	16
Ox Tongues, jellied, 17	17	17	17
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf, 17	17	17	17
Loin Roll, cooked, 30	30	30	30

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods, 39	39	39	39
Beef Casings Salami, 41	41	41	41
Italian Salami (new goods), 41	41	41	41
Capri, 41	41	41	41
Holsteiner, 41	41	41	41
Peppetoni, long links, 41	41	41	41
Farmer, 41	41	41	41

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits, 1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Bologna, ½¢/lb., 2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Pork, link, kits, 1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82
Pork, links, ½¢/lb., 2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Polish Sausage, kits, 1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Polish Sausage, ½¢/lb., 2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Frankfurters, kits, 1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Frankfurters, ½¢/lb., 2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Blood Sausage, kits, 1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Blood Sausage, ½¢/lb., 2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Liver Sausage, kits, 1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Liver Sausage, ½¢/lb., 2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Head Cheese, kits, 1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Head Cheese, ½¢/lb., 2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels, 17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels, 13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels, 17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels, 18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls., 17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls., 24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels, 48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels, 42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00
Pork Tongues, barrels, 66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	Per dos.
Corned beef, 2.25	2.25	3.25	15.00
Roast beef, 2.25	2.25	3.25	15.00
Roast mutton, 2.40	2.40	4.75	16.50
Sliced dried beef, 2.35	2.35	4.50	52.00
Ox tongue, whole, 12.50	12.50	15.00	53.00
Lunch Tongue, 3.40	3.40	8.50	29.00
Corn beef hash, 1.50	1.50	3.10	4.50
Roast beef hash, 1.50	1.50	3.10	4.50
Hamburger steak with onions, 1.50	1.50	2.35	4.50
Vienna, 1.15	1.15	2.25	4.15
Luncheon sausage, 1.20	1.20	2.35	4.50
Breakfast Sausage, 2.00	2.00	3.50	2.00
Veal loaf, med. size, 2.00	2.00	3.50	2.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels, 23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels, 23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Rollettes, 24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Rump Butts, 24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Mess Pork, 24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Clear Fat Backs, 24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
Family Back Pork, 28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50
Bean Pork, 18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes., 15	15	15	15
Pure Lard, 12½	12½	12½	12½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels, 11½	11½	11½	11½
Bakers' special cooking oil, 11½	11½	11½	11½
Barrels, ½¢ over tierces; half barrels, ½¢ over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ½¢ to 1¢ over tierces.			

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago, 21	21	21	21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb., 21½	21½	21½	21½
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2½ lbs., 21	21	21	21
Shortenings, 30¢/lb. tubs, 16	16	16	16
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb., 21	21	21	21

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14¢/lb. avg., 14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Clear Bellies, 14¢/lb. avg., 13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
Clear Bellies, 14¢/lb. avg., 13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Rib Bellies, 12¢/lb. avg., 14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Rib Bellies, 2¢/lb. avg., 12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
Fat Backs, 10¢/lb. avg., 10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Fat Backs, 12¢/lb. avg., 12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Fat Backs, 14¢/lb. avg., 14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Extra Short Clears, 11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Extra Short Ribs, 11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Short Clears, 12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Butts, 9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	25½	27½
Regular Hams	24½	26½
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.	13	15
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.	13	15
New York Shoulders	14½	16½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	20½	23
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip	17	
4@6 avg.	22	24
4@6 avg. and strip, 3@4 avg.	21½	23½
Wide 4@6 avg. and strip, 3@4 avg.	22	23
Dried Beef Insides	49	
Dried Beef Knuckles	42	
Dried Beef Outsides	28	
Skinned Rolled Hams	20	

Retail Section

On October 18 nearly three hundred men, representing meat packing firms, wholesalers of meats, retail butchers, grocer associations and the public, gathered in mass meeting at Baltimore. The advisability of establishing a Meat Council in Baltimore was put before this gathering, and the unanimous opinion was strong for the idea.

Meat Councils have been in successful operation in Chicago, New York, Milwaukee and other large cities. The object of a Meat Council is to promote and encourage the adoption of better merchandising methods in the distributing of meat and meat products, with a view toward effecting savings that may be passed on to the consumer—a policy that will lead, it is hoped, to increased consumption of meat, and hence to better and sounder business methods for producers and distributors of meats, eventually and naturally affecting the housewife.

The majority of those present at the Baltimore meeting were retailers of meat and meat food products, and a spirited discussion arose which finally revolved around the fact that this Meat Council was indeed a wonderful idea. After unanimously deciding that a Meat Council was the logical thing, it was finally agreed that an Organization Committee be appointed, to meet on October 25 to decide definitely whether a Meat Council should be formed in Baltimore. Representatives were chosen from retail grocer associations, of whom 90 per cent handle meats; representatives of each of the markets, of which there are ten, and a number of representatives from unorganized retail meat dealers.

This Committee met with the packers and wholesalers on Tuesday, October 25, and the result of this meeting was that Baltimore now has a real Meat Council, which will begin to function at once.

Organization of the Council.

The retail meat dealers have twenty-five representatives in the Council and the packers and wholesalers fourteen.

The retail representatives are W. A. Snyder, J. W. Meyer, J. H. Shaab, S. L. Mason, S. E. Burns, B. F. Banghart, Jos. Coyne, C. Edw. Bassler, H. L. B. Kellar, J. J. Lewin, W. J. Heidelbach, Warner Smith, Jno. Schuman, G. P. Crowther, F. B. Hoffman, Jno. Dalton, H. E. Tilghman, C. R. Hesson, Austin Crook, W. Shuppner, Henry Schaaf, H. Schnefe, Chas. Schluderberg, J. Cermak and Chas. Dimling.

Packer representatives are: J. P. Healy, Swift & Co.; Wm. Schluderberg, Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Co.; Michael Greenwald, Greenwald Packing Co.; Lloyd Corkran, Corkran, Hill & Co.; J. Kurdle, Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Co.; W. Sabin, Wilson-Martin Co.; J. T. Spence, Kingan Provision Co.; Ed. Mester, Armour & Co.; Howard Smith, C. G. Kriel Co.; J. Pavitt, Morris & Co.; John Gebelein, John A. Gebelein; C. Hohmann, C. Hoh-

mann & Sons; Harry Kaufman, Kaufman Beef Co.; Fred Shafer, J. C. Shafer Co.

The officers of the Meat Council of Baltimore are: W. A. Snyder, president; Wm. Schluderberg, vice-president; Michael Greenwald, secretary; John H. Shaab, treasurer.

The president of the Council is a retail dealer, the vice-president a meat packer, the secretary a meat packer, and the treasurer a retail dealer.

List of Committees.

To show that this Meat Council of Baltimore is a serious proposition and the men so gathered serious, committees were immediately appointed, as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Packers: J. P. Healy, Wm. Schluderberg, L. Corkran, Michael Greenwald, J. Spence, Edw. Master. **Retailers:** W. A. Snyder, J. W. Meyer, J. H. Shaab, S. L. Mason, S. E. Burns, B. T. Banghart.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE—Packers: Howard Smith, Wm. Schluderberg, J. Pavitt. **Retailers:** B. T. Banghart, J. W. Meyer, W. A. Snyder, J. H. Shaab.

TRADE RELATIONS COMMITTEE—Packers: J. Gebelein, E. Mester, J. Kurdle, Fred Shafer, W. Sabin. **Retailers:** W. A. Snyder, J. M. Coyne, C. E. Bassler, S. L. Mason, H. L. B. Kellar, J. J. Lewin.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANDISING PROBLEMS—Packers: L. Corkran, E. Mester, J. Spence, Howard Smith, C. Hohmann. **Retailers:** W. A. Snyder, W. J. Heidelbach, J. M. Coyne, Geo. P. Crowther, W. W. Smith, J. P. Schuman.

Representative of the public so far chosen is Dr. H. A. Hedrick, who is local representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Another public representative will be appointed later by the Mayor of Baltimore.

Never has a gathering of men displayed more enthusiasm than that at both meetings, originally at the mass meeting and finally when the Meat Council was formed. Pendleton Dudley, Eastern Director of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and Secretary of the New York Meat Council, attended both meetings and continued to do very efficient work.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. P. Olson will open a meat market at Minot, N. D.

W. G. Gibson will open a meat market at St. Peter, Minn.

Ed. Wegman has bought Fred's Cash Market, Hoxie, Kans.

Vincent Miles bought the Bergman meat market at Leslie, Mich.

W. H. Wilkensen has opened a meat market at Belvidere, S. D.

How do you make the sweet pickle solution for curing meats? Ask **THE BLUE BOOK**, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

R. F. Coyle sold out his meat market at Wynot, Nebr., to Ivo Lorge.

R. McClure has engaged in the meat business in Stapleton, Nebr.

Jos. Macek has sold his meat market at Dunbar, Nebr., to John Fass.

George McKain will open his new meat market at North Platte, Nebr.

Jos. Fangman has taken over the Kaus meat market at Templeton, Ia.

N. P. Nelsen has sold his meat market at Center, N. D., to A. L. Bigelow.

Bert Lewis has purchased the meat market of L. A. Curtis, Protection, Kans.

Joe Macek has disposed of his meat market at Dunbar, Nebr., to John Fass.

I. E. Frederick's meat market has been sold to R. C. Stanton at Elk Creek, Nebr.

R. M. Bascom & Co. has sold its meat market at Sunfield, Mich., to Phillip Green.

Al Sidmore has taken over the meat market in the Sniffen grocery at Bristow, Iowa.

Rudolph Betlach is succeeded by Nicholas C. Girc in the meat market at Jackson, Minn.

Claude Halstead has opened up a meat market in the Barrows grocery at Fairview, Okla.

Fred Moyer has opened a meat market and grocery in the Moose building, Solomon, Kans.

C. F. Krummenaur sold out his meat market to Theodore Schafre at Richland Center, Wis.

Akom & Durand are about to add a meat market to their grocery store at Allegan, Mich.

Hastings Hancock meat market at Detroit, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000.

G. D. Nelson has opened a meat market at Stoughton, Wis., with his Cash and Carry Grocery Co.

Tansley & Brooks have purchased the Daisy Meat Market, Tecumseh, Mich., from R. J. McCoy.

Davis & Von Drasic meat market has been sold to Kirchner, Greiber & Esser at Prairie du Sac, Wis.

B. & O. meat market, formerly the United meat market, will open for business shortly at McKeesport, Pa.

R. J. Starr & Sons have opened a meat market in connection with their grocery store at University Place, Nebr.

The Hayward meat market has opened in the storeroom occupied by the Eden bakery on B street, Hayward, Cal.

Meats, both fresh and cured, have been added to the lines sold by the W. W. McElroy store, 703 Third avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

Mack Slaw of Youngstown will start a cash grocery and meat market in the Melanica building, Main street, West Middlesex, Pa.

Earl Imler meat market, located for the past ten years at 827 Eighth avenue, Altoona, Pa., has been removed to 801 Eighth avenue.

Leslie Porter has acquired the fixtures in the meat market operated by John Culp, Bethany, Kans., and has opened for business.

The meat market on West second street, Chadron, Nebr., owned by William Reische, was bought by C. H. Wilson and his brother Verne Wilson.

Erity Co. meat market has been incorporated at Eau Claire, Wis.; capital, \$40,000. Incorporators Irving Erity, Frank E. Derge, Hans S. Strandness.

Joe Sharp has begun a meat business at Sewal, Ia.

L. O. Jarmon opened a meat market at Gardon, Ark.

E. Patterf have a new meat market at Lewiston, Mont.

H. E. McCoy has sold out to V. Lucier at Bladen, Nebr.

Wm. Zaiser opened a meat business at Big Ford, Minn.

G. H. Irvin has started a meat market at Kearney, Nebr.

W. N. Gulig has sold his meat market at Hartington, Nebr.

Frank Ruzick at Norfolk, Nebr., has opened a meat market.

M. W. Coppess has bought a meat business in Medaryville, Ind.

Conrad Bauer will conduct a meat market at Montgomery, Minn.

W. E. Fuller has gone into the meat business at Pine Bluffs, Wyo.

W. D. Willner sold his meat market at Amboy, Minn., to L. Secrist.

Larson & Sons recently opened a meat market at Summit, So. Dak.

McClain Bros. opened a meat market at 313 West Main street, Carlinville, Ill.

Robert Koller sold his meat market to Chas. Pachner at Bowdon, No. Dak.

J. W. Ross has purchased the meat market of J. A. Marmot at Emporia, Kas.

R. E. Huff & Son have purchased the F. J. Dorel meat market at Horton, Kas.

Wm. Van Wely bought the Holland meat market of Gerrit Hugas at Della, Ia.

George McKain is about to engage in the meat business at North Platte, Neb.

Bowen & Son, sold their meat market at Buckeye, Ia. to Dunnett & Knowling.

Joe Stevens and H. Kirkpatrick are opening a meat market at Kalispell, Mont.

R. F. Coyle has sold out his meat market at Wynot, Neb. to Ivo Lorge, of Hartington.

R. C. Stanton has purchased the meat market of I. E. Frederick at Elk Creek, Neb.

Elland Bros. sold an interest in the meat business at Blair, Wis., to Oscar Lokken.

Frank J. Klug purchased the Main street meat market, Plymouth, Wis. from M. G. Larson.

John H. Brandt will open a meat market in the Le May Building, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Phillip Green has purchased the meat business of R. M. Bascom & Co. at Sunfield, Mich.

Quality Meat Shop at Grand River and Trumbull avenues, Detroit, Mich., has begun business.

The Loth Meat Market has been moved into the new building erected for it in Pittsburg, Kas.

L. A. Huston & Son have succeeded to the meat business of Chace & Livingston at Neligh, Neb.

George W. Randall's meat market, 141 Broadway, Waukesha, Wis. has sold out to Richard Klein.

Gildenhorn & Tipper have been succeeded by the Hastings-Hancock Meat Market at Detroit, Mich.

Linton & Corns have been succeeded in the meat business at Norton, Kas. by L. F. Hammond & Sons.

H. G. Hackney & Sons, of Coffeyville, Kas., have purchased the meat market of E. B. Green in Chanute, Kas.

Orin Fish purchased an interest in the Brandon meat market, Sparta, Wis. The new name is Brandon & Fish.

Siewert & Edwards meat dealers at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. have taken over the department in the Johnson & Hill Store.

The Producers & Consumers Exchange at Fort Scott, Kas., has been incorporated and will handle meats. The capital is \$10,000.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

A very uneven demand for fresh meats prevailed throughout the week. Some sections reported a fairly good demand, while other sections reported a very slow movement. Supplies were not heavy, although fully ample to meet the demand. With the exception of pork, prices held steady to strong with last week's close. With Eastern markets showing sharp decline on pork after mid-week, Chicago prices became quite uneven, especially on shipped stock.

The fairly liberal supplies of steer beef consisted mostly of medium and good grades, selling from \$13 to \$17. The few choice yearlings available sold from \$18 to \$19 with an occasional sale at \$20. The calf supply consisted largely of rough grassers, which were sold mostly in cuts. Light weight cows and heifers suitable for butcher trade sold straight at prices steady with a week ago. Trading in bologna bulls was narrow. With the exception of a slightly higher top, prices are unchanged from a week ago. Kosher beef moved fairly well, although prices are about \$1 lower than a week ago.

The moderate offerings of veal consisted largely of western and northwestern calves of fairly good quality. With demand sufficient to keep stock moving, prices strengthened from \$1 to \$1.50 the first of the week, and remained steady the balance of the week.

With supplies of lamb moderate, and demand fairly good, choice lamb scored an advance of \$1 the first of the week, with every grade holding steady with last Friday's prices. Preference was shown for medium and good lamb, selling from \$14 to \$17.

Under a fair demand the moderate offerings of mutton moved at prices unchanged from a week ago.

With supplies somewhat uneven, and sharp declines at Eastern markets, considerable weakness developed on this market by midweek, resulting in a steady decline of prices, with many unevenly low sales toward the week's end.

Compared with last Friday, steers and cows steady, bulls steady to \$1 higher. Veal \$1 to \$1.50 higher, lamb steady to \$1 higher, mutton steady. Light pork loins \$2 to \$3 lower, heavy loins steady to \$1 higher. Shoulders steady to 50c lower; picnics steady. Boston butts \$1 to \$2 lower, and spareribs \$1 lower.

There will be a moderate carryover of beef, with other meats well cleaned up.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 3, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	12,400
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	5,400
Swift & Co.	13,900
G. H. Hammond Co.	6,700
Morris & Co.	12,700
Wilson & Co.	7,600
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	6,700
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	15,200
Roberts & Oake	5,200
Miller & Hart	3,600
Independent Pkg. Co.	4,200
Brennan Pkg. Co.	5,000
Others	7,500

Total 105,800

MEAT PACKING VOLUME GROWS.

(Continued from page 21.)

All of this has been of material help to business. At first inspection it may appear that the farmer has had to take ad-

ditional loss on his season's crop. While that is true, it is, nevertheless, equally true that the crop which he held over from last year was worth nothing to him as grain withheld from the market. Until he was ready to barter it, that grain had no actual value. Now that a large portion of it has been turned into cash, it has served its economic purpose, and it has established a basis on which the farmer can operate henceforth with a more thorough knowledge of what he must meet in the next two or three years. The fall in the price of crops this year did not cripple further the buying power of the rural community because the cost to produce underwent similar changes.

Outlook for Export Outlet.

This year's crops, from all indications and from all reports, are abundant for domestic consumption. And that is about the only kind of consumption that can be seen for this year's crops at this time.

That situation may be changed at almost any moment. The coming disarmament conference may evolve some such economic scheme or it may instill such renewed international confidence among the peoples whose representatives attend it, as to revivify foreign trade quickly. There are also other influences at work which should, in a large measure, help to stabilize the international money market. The recent strength of the rate of exchange on the pound sterling is indicative of an improvement in foreign credits.

The financial problems which Europe has to solve and which the American trader has to meet are so intricate and so lacking in precedent that they must be worked out step by step and with extreme caution. There is an unquestioned willingness to buy that American merchants are going to try to satisfy. Political events that are to come will have a strong influence upon export trade.

Business in the United States generally continues to improve slowly. And the improvement that can be observed is more fundamental than otherwise. The great stumbling block in the path of prosperity—the exorbitantly high cost to produce—is being removed little by little. Wages in first one industry and then another are undergoing a change. It is a slow and painful process. It took them five years to get where they were when the business depression began and it is bound to take some time to readjust them.

The outcome of the averted railway strike will have an influence on the wage problems of all industries. It is something that only events as they occur can translate into terms of economic influences. At the present time it has only served to accentuate the absolute necessity that the railroad industry faces, not only, but every industry, of reducing operation expenses. This month has shown more clearly than ever that the reduction of the cost to produce is the great objective of American industry today.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

SAUSAGE BAGS

and

SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.

New York Section

The New York Produce Exchange will be closed all day Tuesday, Election Day, as usual.

B. T. Bryan, branch house department, Swift & Company, Chicago, is in New York this week.

A. McKettrick, manager of H. A. Lane & Company, Liverpool, England, is paying a visit to the United States.

Recent visitors to the Produce Exchange were A. J. Hooper, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. Warren, Atlanta, Ga., and H. C. Daniels, Savannah, Ga.

The Sanitation Committee of the Jersey City plant of Armour & Company announce that all departments are now in the 100 per cent class.

Julius Somers, for over thirty years beef salesman for Wilson & Company, Mineola, L. I., is seriously ill at the Post Graduate Hospital in Manhattan.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, October 29, 1921, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat, Manhattan, 140½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 140 lbs.; total, 280½ lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 308 lbs. Fish, Manhattan, 1½ lbs.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, October 29,

What is the usual drainage allowance for meats coming directly out of pickle? Ask **THE BLUE BOOK**, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

1921, shipments sold out, ranged from 8½ cents to 20 cents per pound and averaged 11.83 cents per pound.

The suggestion has been made in the bulletin of Ye Olde New York Branch, United Master Butcher, that butchers close at noon on Election Day in order to permit the employees, members of the families and themselves an opportunity to cast the right vote in the city election.

In a recent bulletin of Ye Olde New York branch, United Master Butchers, the announcement is made that the Institute of American Meat Packers has inaugurated an elaborate poster service, depicting the different cuts of beef. The posters are printed in colors and are both educational and artistic. They are offered to the retail butchers throughout the country for \$5 a year.

Edward P. Murphy, assistant superintendent of the St. Paul plant, was a visitor at the Jersey City plant of Armour & Company on October 26. Mr. Murphy was married just recently and is spending his honeymoon touring the Eastern states. Mr. Murphy and Superintendent Wm. J. Grace of Jersey City are friends of long acquaintance, both having served in years gone by as assistant superintendents at the St. Joseph plant.

The rapid growth of a business is a sure indication of progressive methods, and winning the confidence of the trade by good service and dependability. Hence the rapid increase in the business of D. Geck, Inc., of 44 Broad street, New York City. This company has associated with it recently, Mr. Charles D. Kouterick, who for several years was manager of the animal by-product department of a big New York rendering concern. As manager of D. Geck, Inc., who handle beef scrap, cracklings, tallow and grease, hides and skins, tankage, bones, glue and fertilizer materials, Mr. Kouterick's experience and wide acquaintance is a valuable acquisition. The D. Geck Co. has been gradually adding to the various commodities it handles, due to the hard work and ability of Mr. D. Geck, head of the company, who has the happy faculty of making real friends out of customers.

MASTER BUTCHER MEETINGS.

Secretary Henry Himstedt of the South Brooklyn Branch reports that the meeting held on Tuesday evening was well attended. The principal subject discussed was the smoker and banquet. As this event is for the purpose of increasing the membership, each member of the branch is invited to bring one prospective member.

Secretary pro tem George Kramer of Ye Olde New York Branch reports that at their last meeting matters of much importance were taken up, discussed, and are under consideration. The entertainment and ball committee for the affair at the Pennsylvania Hotel on January 4, reported progress, the principal work at the present being on the program, with the results of which the committee is well pleased. Mr. Kramer, who is chairman of the retail division of the Meat Council of New York for the Red Cross fifth roll call, from November 11 to 25, requests members to enroll under this division in order that the retailers may go over the top 100 per cent.

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Reflecting the reaction after the calling off of the railroad strike, the weekly review of meat trade conditions by Armour & Company says:

The packing industry felt the reaction this week from preparations that were made to feed the nation in the event of a railway strike. Shippers of livestock, responding to the strike threat, hurried their animals to market in unusually heavy quantities. The packers absorbed them and on their part hurried the dressed meat to their branch houses in the large consuming centers. The strike, of course, did not materialize and receipts of live animals continued. That meant that the production of more dressed meat must go on, while large quantities remain on the market unabsorbed. It was only natural, under those conditions, for prices to drop.

That is the situation that is most descriptive of the condition of the fresh beef trade and the fresh pork trade. The demand for sugar-cured products remains fairly steady and the flow of that kind of goods into consumptive channels has not been greatly interrupted, though the edge naturally was taken off the trade by the relative cheapness of other meats.

Export trade has been good in lard and meat to England. Prevailing low prices continue to act as a stimulant to foreign buying. Trade on the Continent is confined almost entirely to spot stocks. Collections continue fairly good.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Nov. 3, 1921, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$18.00@19.00	\$17.00@18.00	\$17.00@19.00	\$17.00@18.00
Good	16.00@17.50	12.50@14.00	13.50@15.00	13.00@15.00
Medium	12.00@14.00	10.50@12.00	10.50@12.50	11.00@12.00
Common	8.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@10.00
COWS:				
Good	11.00@12.00	8.50@ 9.00	8.50@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00
Medium	9.00@10.00	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00
Common	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00	7.00@ 8.00
BULLS:				
Good	11.00@12.00	8.50@ 9.00	8.50@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00
Medium	9.00@10.00	8.00@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00
Common	7.50@ 8.00	8.00@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.00	7.00@ 8.00
Fresh Veal*—				
Choice	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@20.00	17.00@18.00
Good	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	12.00@15.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	11.00@12.00
Common	10.00@12.00	9.00@11.00	8.00@10.00	10.00@13.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00
Good	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Medium	13.00@15.00	16.00@17.00	14.00@16.00	16.00@17.00
Common	10.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00	12.00@15.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00
Medium	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00
Common	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
MUTTON:				
Good	9.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00
Medium	8.00@ 9.00	7.00@ 9.00	7.00@ 8.00	10.00@11.00
Common	5.00@ 7.00	6.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 8.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	19.00@21.00	23.00@24.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@21.00
10-12 lb. average	18.00@20.00	22.00@23.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@21.00
12-14 lb. average	18.00@19.00	20.00@21.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
14-16 lb. average	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
16 lb. over	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
SHOULDERS:				
Plain	11.00@12.50	11.00@12.50	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00
Skinned	11.00@12.50	11.00@12.50	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	11.00@12.00	13.00@13.50	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.50
6-8 lb. average	10.00@11.00	12.00@12.50	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
BUTTS:				
Boneless	13.50@15.00	13.50@15.00	17.00@18.00	15.00@17.00
Boston style	13.50@15.00	13.50@15.00	17.00@18.00	15.00@17.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

The general slumpy conditions at all eastern markets throughout the week were largely the result of increased shipments from packing centers in anticipation of the expected railway strike, and supplies of all fresh meats were more than the trade required. Retailers generally carried over liberal supplies from the previous week's purchases. As a consequence, prices were on the toboggan, reaching a state of demoralization after mid-week.

Monday's markets on beef opened weak to slightly lower than the previous Friday's close, with storage rails well filled and liberal supplies in both wholesale and retail houses. Without an increased demand, these conditions resulted in generally unsettled markets in which daily declines featured and forced sales the rule. Closing prices were weak and unevenly \$1 to \$2 lower than a week ago. All grades of both steers and cows were similarly affected. Bulls continued in light supply and offers were made at infrequent intervals. The trend was sharply downward and closing prices were 75c to \$1 off. Kosher markets were generally steady under a fairly regular demand, New York being the only exception, where slight declines were registered.

Under increased supplies of veal and a generally slow demand, all markets were weak and declining. New York broke sharply and closed unevenly \$2 to \$6 lower than a week ago. Other markets were off \$1 to \$2 at the close.

While lamb receipts were practically the same as last week, a generally firm stand by wholesalers to maintain prices or freeze the surplus, had a steadying effect on conditions at all markets, and only relatively slight declines were registered. The demand, however, continues slow.

There was a fair demand for handy-weight mutton and these, when offered, found ready sale at steady prices. Heavy-weights, which constituted the bulk of receipts, were hard to move and all such closed unevenly \$1 to \$2 lower than a week ago.

Although all classes of fresh meats were unsettled and declining, none equaled the demoralization found in the pork trade, in which both western dressed and local slaughters fared alike. While orders to eastern representatives in most cases were to sell, still sufficient buyers could not be found and conditions for freezing the surplus were not encouraging. Consequently, practically all bids were accepted. As a result, sharp breaks were frequent, as weekly declines on loins ranged from \$3 to \$4 Boston, up to \$8 and \$10 at New York and Philadelphia. Shoulder cuts registered lesser declines and were approximately \$2 off.

Boston closed weak on steers, about steady on cows, weak to \$1 lower on veal and mutton, and barely steady on lamb. Pork closed weak and unevenly lower. There is a fairly liberal carryover of beef and pork and a light carryover of lamb and mutton. New York closed steady on choice veal and lamb, but weak and unevenly lower on other grades and classes, with demand practically at a standstill. Storage is very heavy and some beef, veal, mutton and pork will be carried over. Philadelphia closed weak on beef, veal, mutton and pork, with practically no demand. Lamb closed about steady. There is a fairly liberal carryover of beef, veal, pork and mutton.

THE EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 30.)

Trinidad, 14,000 lbs.; Other British West Indies, 1,861 lbs.; Cuba, 458,509 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 527 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 737 lbs.; Haiti, 8,001 lbs.; San Do-

mingo, 7,891 lbs.; Colombia, 251 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 204 lbs.; French Guiana, 50 lbs.; Peru, 428 lbs.; Venezuela, 577 lbs.; British Indies, 5,524 lbs.; Siam, 556 lbs.; Belgium Congo, 160 lbs.; British West Africa, 264 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,577 lbs.; Poland, 57,351 lbs.; total, 30,669,770 lbs.

HAMS—Azores, 69 lbs.; Belgium, 512,360 lbs.; France, 261,805 lbs.; Germany, 13,286 lbs.; Italy, 1,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 57,250 lbs.; Norway, 172,674 lbs.; Spain, 7,754 lbs.; England, 7,198,948 lbs.; Scotland, 217,561 lbs.; Ireland, 27,966 lbs.; Bermuda, 27,266 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,735 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 30,045 lbs.; Salvador, 36 lbs.; Mexico, 12,300 lbs.; Newfoundland, 31,808 lbs.; other British West Indies, 2,167 lbs.; Cuba, 222,053 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,509 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,109 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,171 lbs.; Haiti, 10,114 lbs.; San Domingo, 29,451 lbs.; Colombia, 1,187 lbs.; British Guiana, 8,366 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 13,736 lbs.; French Guiana, 130 lbs.; Peru, 1,184 lbs.; Venezuela, 18,118 lbs.; British India, 4,844 lbs.; British West Africa, 75 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,325 lbs.; Canary Islands, 800 lbs.; French Africa, 750 lbs.; total, 8,915,883 lbs.

LARD—Australia, 113,335 lbs.; Azores, 448 lbs.; Belgium, 6,935,523 lbs.; Denmark, 781,724 lbs.; Finland, 856,245 lbs.; French 7,960,570 lbs.; Germany, 50,848,101 lbs.; Gibraltar, 63,713 lbs.; Italy, 3,320,540 lbs.; Malta, 143,551 lbs.; Netherlands, 7,342,575 lbs.; Norway, 232,768 lbs.; Sweden, 1,317,956 lbs.; Switzerland, 611,854 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 43,400 lbs.; England, 5,403,034 lbs.; Scotland, 19,124 lbs.; Ireland, 300 lbs.; Costa Rica, 740 lbs.; Panama, 2,700 lbs.; Mexico, 15,740 lbs.; Barbadoes, 1,210 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,175 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,000 lbs.; other British West Indies, 6,085 lbs.; Cuba, 988,844 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,684 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,800 lbs.; French West Indies, 14,620 lbs.; Haiti, 101,535 lbs.; San Domingo, 263,076 lbs.; Chile, 1,200 lbs.; Colombia, 9,551 lbs.; Ecuador, 2,200 lbs.; British Guiana, 11,275 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 500 lbs.; French Guiana, 13,729 lbs.; Peru, 95,235 lbs.; Venezuela, 19,464 lbs.; Estonia, 6,600 lbs.; Latvia, 250,085 lbs.; French India, 500 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 60 lbs.; British West Africa, 16,324 lbs.; British South Africa, 16,324 lbs.; Canary Islands, 9,100 lbs.; Poland, 552,000 lbs.; total, 88,400,990 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD—Belgium, 65,468 lbs.; Denmark, 84,012 lbs.; France, 37,310 lbs.; Germany, 665,408 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,302,321 lbs.; Norway, 246,334 lbs.; Sweden, 148,910 lbs.; England, 75,414 lbs.; Newfoundland, 76,000 lbs.; total, 2,701,177 lbs.

CANNED PORK—England, 8,000 lbs.; Scotland, 400 lbs.; Haiti, 1,000 lbs.; Colombia, 186 lbs.; total, 9,586 lbs.

FRESH PORK—Germany, 33,721 lbs.; Norway, 20,000 lbs.; England, 311,040 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,676 lbs.; Panama, 24,765 lbs.; Mexico, 1,520 lbs.; other British West Indies, 500 lbs.; total, 453,222 lbs.

PICKLED PORK—Germany, 257,204 lbs.; Gibraltar, 1,000 lbs.; Italy, 25,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 22,500 lbs.; Norway, 326,672 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 170,281 lbs.; England, 71,739 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,800 lbs.; Costa Rica, 600 lbs.; Panama, 5,300 lbs.; Mexico, 1,028 lbs.; Newfoundland, 54,000 lbs.; Barbados, 10,100 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,600 lbs.; Trinidad, 44,000 lbs.; other British West Indies, 27,400 lbs.; Cuba, 77,500 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,700 lbs.; Haiti, 132,285 lbs.; San Domingo, 15,850 lbs.; Colombia, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 14,500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 19,800 lbs.; French Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Latvia, 75,609 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,200 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 1,000 lbs.; total, 1,316,468 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND—Denmark, 81,825 lbs.; Iceland, 5,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,200 lbs.; Norway, 203,999 lbs.; England, 190,860 lbs.; Bermuda, 14,823 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,915 lbs.; Guatemala, 432 lbs.; Honduras,

2,160 lbs.; Panama, 12,094 lbs.; Mexico, 4,688 lbs.; Newfoundland, 7,650 lbs.; Barbados, 3,600 lbs.; Jamaica, 13,210 lbs.; Trinidad, 108,211 lbs.; other British West Indies, 44,135 lbs.; Cuba, 542,716 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 22,197 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 19,299 lbs.; French West Indies, 15,000 lbs.; Haiti, 287,132 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,500 lbs.; British Guiana, 9,829 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 273 lbs.; French Guiana, 144 lbs.; China, 360 lbs.; Kwantung, 262 lbs.; Japan, 8,224 lbs.; New Zealand, 29,135 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 9,000 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 412 lbs.; British West Africa, 27,300 lbs.; British East Africa, 100 lbs.; Palestine, 110 lbs.; total, 1,676,285 lbs.

MUTTON—England, 10,999 lbs.; Bermuda, 11,432 lbs.; Panama, 1,550 lbs.; Mexico, 5,486 lbs.; total, 29,467 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE—Belgium, 30,000 lbs.; France, 49,500 lbs.; Gibraltar, 7,268 lbs.; Netherlands, 19,250 lbs.; Spain, 2,364 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,265 lbs.; Costa Rica, 130 lbs.; Guatemala, 113 lbs.; Honduras, 30 lbs.; Mexico, 623 lbs.; Newfoundland, 108 lbs.; Jamaica, 120 lbs.; Trinidad, 2,235 lbs.; other British West Indies, 175 lbs.; Cuba, 6,180 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,333 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,230 lbs.; French West Indies, 100 lbs.; Haiti, 1,098 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,752 lbs.; Colombia, 405 lbs.; British Guiana, 78 lbs.; Peru, 699 lbs.; Venezuela, 710 lbs.; Latvia, 11,000 lbs.; British India, 330 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 412 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,485 lbs.; French Africa, 1,650 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 360 lbs.; total, 143,893 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE—Total, 516,134 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—Belgium, 18,822 lbs.; Denmark, 9,096 lbs.; France, 109,321 lbs.; Germany, 1,001,712 lbs.; Italy, 153,527 lbs.; Netherlands, 171,936 lbs.; Norway, 30,389 lbs.; Spain, 351,173 lbs.; Sweden, 67,822 lbs.; Switzerland, 4,900 lbs.; England, 293,079 lbs.; Panama, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 438 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 200 lbs.; Colombia, 60 lbs.; Venezuela, 114 lbs.; Australia, 14,241 lbs.; New Zealand, 28,523 lbs.; British South Africa, 20,079 lbs.; total, 4,783,000 lbs.

STEARINE FROM ANIMAL FATS—Belgium, 250,795 lbs.; Denmark, 38,738 lbs.; France, 1,645,633 lbs.; Germany, 161,523 lbs.; Greece, 393,404 lbs.; Italy, 22,400 lbs.; Netherlands, 672,462 lbs.; Norway, 305,532 lbs.; Roumania, 42,363 lbs.; Sweden, 368,512 lbs.; Switzerland, 61,501 lbs.; England, 360,416 lbs.; Scotland, 171,654 lbs.; Salvador, 11,000 lbs.; Mexico, 500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 38,000 lbs.; Cuba, 21,720 lbs.; Bolivia, 44,000 lbs.; Colombia, 28,403 lbs.; Ecuador, 10,000 lbs.; Peru, 440 lbs.; Venezuela, 57,834 lbs.; China, 19,264 lbs.; Latvia, 29,648 lbs.; Japan, 4,860 lbs.; British South Africa, 22,400 lbs.; total, 4,783,002 lbs.

OTHER CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS—Total, \$171,709.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS—\$281,039.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Oct. 29, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week Oct. 29.	Week Oct. 22.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,764	2,550
Cows, carcasses	612	425
Bulls, carcasses	74	216
Veal, carcasses	1,287	1,275
Lambs, carcasses	9,049	8,929
Mutton, carcasses	2,407	1,869
Pork, lbs.	536,962	468,439
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	2,767	1,910
Calves	2,512	1,978
Sheep	7,367	8,319
Hogs	19,690	22,185

LIONEL M. LEVINE

CONSULTING ENGINEER

PACKING PLANTS—REFRIGERATION
PLANS AND SUPERVISION

29 BROADWAY NEW YORK

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, inferior to choice.....	5.00@8.00
Cows, common to choice.....	1.15@4.65
Bulls, common to choice.....	3.00@4.50
Heifers, mixed.....	@

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	@14.50
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	8.50@13.00
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime.....	9.00@ 9.25
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	@ 5.00
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	2.75@ 4.75
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@8.75
Hogs, medium.....	@9.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9.25
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@9.25
Rough.....	@6.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@19	@20
Choice, native, light.....	@19	@21
Native, common to fair.....	@15	@18

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	@16	@17
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	@18	@19
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	@19	@20
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	@15	@16
Western steers, 400@600 lbs.....	@12	@14
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	@10	@12
Good to choice heifers.....	@17	@18
Common to fair heifers.....	@12	@14
Choice cows.....	@11	@12
Common to fair cows.....	@9	@10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	@9	@10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@22	@25
No. 2 ribs.....	@14	@20
No. 3 ribs.....	@10	@18
No. 1 loins.....	@26	@30
No. 2 loins.....	@16	@26
No. 3 loins.....	@11	@22
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@22	@23
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@19	@20
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@18	@19
No. 1 rounds.....	@14	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	@9	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	@8	@12
No. 1 chucks.....	@11	@13
No. 2 chucks.....	@8	@11
No. 3 chucks.....	@5	@9
Bolognas.....	@	9½@10½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@25
Western calves fair to good.....	@17
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@10

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@13½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@14
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@14½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@14½
Pigs.....	@14½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	@22
Lambs, poor to good.....	@12
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	@10
Sheep, culls.....	@5

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@23	@24
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	@22	
Smoked picnic, light.....	@16	@17
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@15	@16
Smoked shoulders.....	@16	@17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@36	@37
Smoked ham (rib in).....	@21	@22
Dried beef sets.....	@42	@43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@16	@17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	26	@28
Frozen pork loins.....	20	@22
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	48	@50
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	40	@45
Shoulders, city.....	15	@16
Shoulders, Western.....	15	@16
Butts, regular, Western.....	19	@20
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	19	@20
Butts, boneless, Western.....	22	@24
Fresh picnic, city.....	13	@14
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	13	@14
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	17	@17

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100@110.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 90.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
White hooft, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd.....	@37c	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@55c	a piece
Sweetbread, veal.....	@75c	a pair
Sweetbread, beef.....	@45c	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@5c	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22½c	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c	a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@9c	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2
Breast fat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@1.00
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@21
Hog bungs.....	@18
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@42
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@95
Beef, wensands, No. 1s, each.....	@15
Beef, wensands, small, per doz.....	@1.75
Beef, wensands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 7

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15½	18½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	12
Pepper, red.....	29	33
Allspice.....	5½	8½
Cinnamon.....	12	16
Coriander.....	8	11
Cloves.....	35	40
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	37	42

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	7½	7½
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	8½	8½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	5	4½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	6	5½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9½-12¼	12¼-14	14-18	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.24	2.30	2.75	3.15	3.75
Prime No. 2 veals.....	2.22	2.10	2.50	2.90	3.50
Buttermilk No. 1.....	2.21	2.00	2.50	2.75	
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.19	1.60	2.25	2.50	
Branded grubby.....	1.14	1.40	1.00	1.85	2.15
No. 3.....		Nominal			

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 40 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@21
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@21

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 40 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@37
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@22
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@20

Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@37
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	@35
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@32
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@28
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@22

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	@22
Western, scalded, barrels.....	@19

Ducks—	
Long Island Spring, per lb.....	@33

Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.00@8.50
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.50@8.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.50@7.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50@6.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz., doz.....	4.50@5.00
Culls, per dozen.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express, colored.....	@28
Chickens, colored, via express.....	@26
Old roosters.....	@14
Turkeys, via freight.....	@32
Ducks, via express.....	@30
Geese, via freight.....	@28
Pigeons, per pair.....	@35
Guineas, per pair.....	@85

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	47½@48
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	48½@49
Creamery firsts.....	42½@46½
Creamery, seconds.....	34@37½
Creamery, lower grades.....	32@33½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	64	@65
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	59	@63
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	53	@57
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	45	@52
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	34	@34
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	35	@37

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	28.00@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	4.00@ 4.25
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.50
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York.....	nom.20.00@25.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	@ 3.75
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	@ 3.75
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	4.00@ 4.50
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid).....	@ 2.75
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags.....	@ 2.65
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ .75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.00

